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TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

Unnumbered Publication

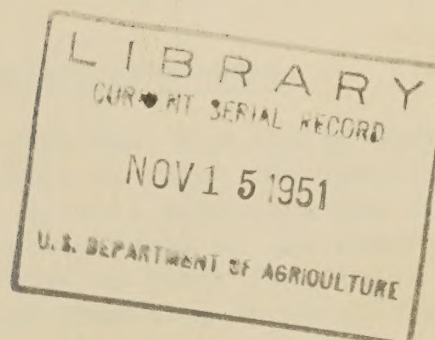
October 1951

PROCEEDINGS

THIRTY-SIXTH VALLEY STATES CONFERENCE

Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee

Wednesday, October 3, 1951



United States Department of Agriculture; Land-Grant Colleges and
Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North
Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and Tennessee Valley Authority
Cooperating

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cooperating Agencies

Under a memorandum of understanding, dated November 20, 1934, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Land-Grant Colleges of the seven Valley States expressed as their mutual objective in the Tennessee Valley: "To coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program."

Correlating Committee

To facilitate coordinated effort in meeting the problems of the region and to further development of a coordinated program, the memorandum of understanding provides for a Correlating Committee to consist of three members and an executive secretary.

Organization. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman, representing the Land-Grant Colleges; J. C. Dykes, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. C. McAmis, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority; C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary.

Valley States Conference

In order to facilitate discussion of regional problems and to receive advice and recommendations of responsible representatives of the cooperating agencies, the Correlating Committee meets at regular intervals with the deans and directors of the land-grant institutions and with designated representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority. This group constitutes the Valley States Conference. The chairman and the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serve, respectively, as chairman and secretary of the Conference.

Standing Committees

On request of the Correlating Committee, the Valley States Conference established three standing committees to which the Correlating Committee may refer problems or proposals for special consideration and recommendations or reports. These committees, established at the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, are the Committee on Plant Facilities and Products, Committee on Water and Land Use, and Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry. The present membership of these committees is as follows:

Committee on Plant Facilities and Products. C. H. Young, Chairman; Roland Crumpler; C. C. Murray; N. D. Peacock; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Water and Land Use. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; P. O. Davis; T. L. Gaston; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Standing Committees -Continued

Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry. R. E. McArdle, Chairman; J. W. Moon; D. S. Weaver; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

State Contact Officers

The memorandum of understanding also provides for the selection of a state contact officer by each of the seven Land-Grant Colleges. The contact officer seeks to inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust and coordinate the state program with the Valley program.

Contact officers. S. G. Chandler, Georgia; H. L. Dunton, Virginia; M. E. Weeks, Kentucky; W. D. Lee, North Carolina; E. C. McReynolds, Tennessee; L. A. Olson, Mississippi; R. M. Reaves, Alabama.

Committee on Tennessee Valley Program

To facilitate the work of state contact officers, each Land-Grant College selects from its faculty a Committee on Tennessee Valley Program. The state contact officer is a member, and usually the chairman, of this committee.

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TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

PROCEEDINGS

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Meeting at
Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee
Wednesday, October 3, 1951

* * * * *

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

SUMMARY

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee ValleyFinal Report to Principals (Special Advisory Committee) (p. 38)

There was submitted to the Conference an identical letter dated May 24, 1951, that the Correlating Committee addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the TVA, and the presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges of the Valley States.

This letter stated in part (appendix, p. 38):

There are three additional factors about which I wish to inform you.

1. On the central issue of a method of cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in the Valley, the Special Advisory Committee, which was appointed as a result of a meeting of the Land-Grant College presidents with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, has made its final report to the effect that it could reach no agreement.
2. The Department has terminated its "status quo" agreement and, in cooperation with state and county agencies, is now operating in the Tennessee Valley in the same manner as in the remainder of the United States. Representatives of the Land-Grant Colleges and of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Correlating Committee consider such operations are not in accord with the purposes of the memorandum of understanding of 1934, as amended.
3. In some instances, such operations by the Department have been accepted in formal agreements between the Department and single Land-Grant Colleges.

In his reply, dated June 19, Secretary Brannan said in part (appendix, p. 39):

Your letter of May 24, 1951, is, of course, a restatement of the position which members of the Correlating Committee representing the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Land-Grant Colleges have entertained for a long time and which we have all been earnestly endeavoring to reconcile with the obligations placed upon the Department by the Congress, both before and subsequent to the enactment of the Memorandum of Understanding of 1934. . . .

On behalf of the Department, I reiterate my often expressed desire to establish the closest working relationship possible with the Tennessee Valley Authority and also with the Land-Grant Colleges within and without the Tennessee Valley. . . .

I would assume from your letter of May 24 that the Memorandum of Understanding is obsolete and that we may for all practical purposes consider it cancelled. Hence, perhaps we should devote future discussions to

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appropriate amendments or a substitute for it. If you believe this desirable, please so indicate.

. . .

In his reply, dated September 27, General Manager John Oliver, Tennessee Valley Authority, said in part (appendix, p. 40):

In Secretary Brannan's letter to you dated June 19, 1951, he stated that he assumes that the Memorandum of Understanding is obsolete and may be regarded as cancelled. Since, in the judgment of the other two parties, the Department of Agriculture has acted contrary to the Memorandum, it is apparent that the Memorandum no longer accurately expresses the views of all of the parties. Under these circumstances, we have no alternative but to recognize that for all practical purposes the Memorandum is cancelled.

The Secretary suggested that the parties might desire to discuss appropriate amendments to or a substitute for the Memorandum. We think this proposal has merit, and accordingly we suggest that it be discussed at the next meeting of the Valley States Conference on October 3. I am attaching, as a possible basis for discussion, a draft of a proposed substitute agreement which provides for the continuation of the Valley States Conference as an organization within which problems and activities of mutual interest can be discussed and evaluated, and opportunities found to knit our activities more closely together. . . .

. . .

After extended discussion of the matter covered in this correspondence, the Conference adopted the motion: "To refer the matter back to the Correlating Committee for their consideration and action."

Cooper. As I understand this matter now, it is referred back to the Correlating Committee. The Correlating Committee is expected to take such action as it may have authority to take and to attempt to bring about, through its principals, some definite statement as to where they want their institutions to stand" (p. 31).

Report of Task Force on
Preparation of Work Plan

There was laid before the Conference a letter dated May 22, 1951, which the Correlating Committee addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Chairman of the Board, Tennessee Valley Authority, in reference to the report of the Task Force on Preparation of Work Plan which was submitted to the Valley States Conference at its last meeting (appendix, p. 42). An identical letter was sent to the presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges of the Valley States on August 17.

The concluding paragraph of this letter is as follows (appendix, p. 45):

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

At its meeting on April 27, the Correlating Committee agreed to send a copy of the report of the Task Force to the principals to the memorandum of understanding. In transmitting the report, the Correlating Committee wishes, however, to point out certain reservations it has concerning the make-up of the Working Committee. For example, the report recommends, in part, "and one to be designated by the University of Tennessee, for the seven Colleges." The Correlating Committee believes that the representative of the seven Colleges should be mutually acceptable to the seven Colleges and that mutually agreeable arrangements should be worked out for financing such an employee.

Chance. Mr. Chairman, according to my recollection in regard to the representative of the Land-Grant Colleges, as intended by the committee, that proposal was probably misstated in this. The intent of the committee, as I recall it, was that the party representing the Land-Grant Colleges on that committee would be located here but not just appointed by the University of Tennessee. It would be in keeping with the wishes of the other Land-Grant Colleges. As I remember it, that was the sense of the committee at the time it was passed. If the other members of that committee wish to add to that, I would be glad to hear from them (p. 13).

There was additional discussion of this matter as follows (p. 31):

Clayton. This is in connection with the report of the Task Force which was made to the last Conference. The committee is headed by Director Chance. That report was referred by the Correlating Committee to the interested parties. Mention was made in the report of the committee this morning that letters had been received from a number of the colleges, all of which appear to endorse this idea. We had a reply from the TVA which is in the nature of an acknowledgment; and we have not had a reply from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. I asked Mr. Gaston if he knew why we had not had a reply. I saw in Washington a draft of a reply which was prepared in the Department. That reply was favorable to this idea and offered the cooperation of the Department, but it didn't get through the machinery. I understood you to say, Lee (Mr. Gaston) that you don't know what the situation is.

Gaston. I do not, Cap (Mr. Clayton).

Clayton. We don't have anything from the Department; I do not know what their attitude is, but I do remember this, that when this matter came up here and when this committee was appointed, we were urged to put this thing on fast because we really wanted to get this set up and organized, and so on. Well, that is the way that thing stands. We have stepped out; we have had some favorable reactions, and where do we go from here? Is there any statement, Mr. Mac (Mr. McAmis), any action to be taken by this Conference? It seems to me what Dr. Murray said would fall in line with this proposal.

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McAmis. I do not see what we can do until the situation with respect to the memorandum is cleared up. It seems that we ought to get that matter settled first.

Study of Rural Negro Population
in the Tennessee Valley Region

Mr. Robert E. Lowry, Assistant Chief, Government Research Branch, Division of Regional Studies, Tennessee Valley Authority, made a statement to the Conference with reference to this study (appendix, pp. 56-58).

Mr. Lowry said in part:

The project was first proposed to TVA by the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges in the spring of 1950. After a series of discussions, a contract agreement was worked out between TVA and the Conference. TVA agreed to reimburse the Conference for the services of a project director for conduct of the research and action program. This program began early in 1951 and is to extend over a 2-year period. Participants are the Negro Land-Grant Colleges of the seven Tennessee Valley States (p. 56).

. . .

The work divides itself into three stages. The first stage is a compilation of data which will select in each state the county where changes in the rural Negro population have been greatest in such things as land ownership, migration, farm electrification, and farm mechanization over a 30-year period. In the second stage, communities of these counties in each state will be studied in the field to try to discover the reasons for the changes--both upward and downward. The third stage will be an analysis, with suggestions of action programs to meet the situations which are uncovered.

The Conference expressed appreciation to Mr. Lowry for his statement but took no further action in regard to this study.

Resolution Relating to Procurement of
Elemental Phosphorus for Military Use

There was submitted to the Conference an identical letter, dated May 21, which the Correlating Committee addressed to Secretary Braman and to Chairman Clapp in regard to this matter, pursuant to the action taken by the Conference at its last meeting (appendix, p. 50). Assistant Secretary K. T. Hutchinson's reply (appendix, p. 51) and Chairman Clapp's reply (appendix, p. 51) were also read to the Conference.

Mr. Bass added the following comment (p. 18):

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In your report to the Conference you mentioned the support that this Conference and the Department of Agriculture gave to the proposition that industry share more equitably in furnishing the elemental phosphorus necessary for munitions. A method of dividing the requirement was worked out which we all felt was fairly reasonable. It was concluded by the National Production Authority that private industry, as then producing, would furnish half of the phosphorus and TVA would furnish half, and as new government-financed industry capacity was added, it would be required to contribute its proportionate share. As a result, TVA has been able to schedule production of concentrated superphosphate in the current fiscal year in the amount of 108,000 tons, which is more than might have resulted if the agricultural agencies hadn't gotten behind the proposition that industry share more equitably in furnishing munitions requirements. I thought that would bring the record up-to-date.

Tribute to Director Schaub

There was read to the Conference the following letter, dated May 28, transmitting ~~Director~~ Frank P. Graham's tribute to Director I. O. Schaub (appendix, p. 53):

Dear Director Schaub:

On behalf of the Correlating Committee and of the Valley States Conference, and with deep personal pleasure, we transmit the enclosed statement of our mutual friend, President Frank Graham, in which he expresses our indebtedness to you as a leader and contributor in the field of agricultural education, and our affectionate regard for you as a colleague and friend.

By direction of the Correlating Committee, President Graham's statement has been included in the proceedings of the Valley States Conference.

Sincerely yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL
CORRELATING COMMITTEE

/s/ J. C. Dykes

J. C. Dykes

/s/ J. C. McAmis

J. C. McAmis

/s/ Thomas Cooper

Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman

Dean Schaub's reply, dated May 31, was as follows (appendix, p. 53):

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Dear Dean Cooper:

I have received a letter of May 28 enclosing the statement from Dr. Graham in which he praises me unduly. I am not so old as yet, however, that I fail to get a kick out of something of this kind even though I do realize it is somewhat exaggerated. It was very considerate of Dr. Graham to say only the nice things, because I am sure that if he cared to he could off-set all of the good with plenty of the bad. At any rate, it does tickle my vanity to some extent and I appreciate it very much.

I miss not being in on some of the scraps in the Valley Conference. Perhaps since I am not there, everything is lovely. I hope so, anyway.

Yours truly,

/s/ I. O. Schaub

I. O. Schaub, Consultant
School of Agriculture

Committee Assignments

Committee on Method and Procedure for Farm
Classification and Analysis in the Tennessee Valley

On August 27, Mr. John Blackmore, Chief, Analysis Branch, Tennessee Valley Authority, was appointed chairman of this committee, to succeed Mr. Lester E. Odom. On September 6, Mr. Max J. Edwards, Soil Correlator, Southern States, Division of Soil Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was appointed to succeed Mr. Odom as a member of this committee (appendix, p. 54).

The membership of this committee is now as follows: John Blackmore, Chairman; Samuel W. Atkins, USDA; H. J. Bonser, University of Tennessee; Max J. Edwards, USDA; J. W. Moon, TVA; O. T. Osgood, Mississippi State College; and K. J. Seigworth, TVA.

Committee on Plant Facilities and Products (appendix, p. 54)

The term of Walter S. Brown as a member of this committee expires on October 5, 1951. Dean C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, has been appointed to this committee to succeed Director Brown, for a three-year term ending October 5, 1954.

The membership of this committee now includes the following:

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
C. H. Young, Chairman	October 5, 1952
Roland Crumpler	October 5, 1952
C. C. Murray	October 5, 1954
N. D. Peacock	October 5, 1953

Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry (appendix, p. 54)

Mr. J. W. Moon, whose term as a member of this committee expires on October 5, 1951, has been reappointed for a three-year term ending October 5, 1954.

The membership of this committee now includes the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
R. E. McArdle, Chairman	October 5, 1952
J. W. Moon	October 5, 1954
D. S. Weaver	October 5, 1953
H. N. Young	October 5, 1952

Committee on Water and Land Use (appendix, p. 55)

Mr. Willis M. Baker, whose term as a member of this committee expires on October 5, 1951, has been reappointed for a three-year term ending October 5, 1954.

The membership of this committee now includes the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Frank S. Chance, Chairman	October 5, 1952
Willis M. Baker	October 5, 1954
P. O. Davis	October 5, 1952
T. L. Gaston	October 5, 1953

TVA Fertilizer Program

Mr. Sheldon E. Clement, Chief, Fertilizer Distribution Branch, Division of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, made a statement to the Conference on this subject (appendix, pp. 58-61). Mr. Clement said in part:

The purpose of TVA's chemical plant at Muscle Shoals is two-fold; First, production of munitions for defense when needed; and second, the development of new and improved fertilizer products and processes. In this discussion we are concerned primarily with the distribution and use of these fertilizers.

TVA fertilizer products are distributed in three ways; (1) comparatively small amounts go to the agricultural experiment stations for controlled testing; (2) somewhat larger amounts are supplied to

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farmers cooperating in the test-demonstration farm activities; and (3) materials produced in plant scale experimental operations in excess of needs for tests and demonstrations are sold under contracts providing for additional experimental and educational activity. . . .

Within the Tennessee Valley, TVA has fertilizer distribution contracts with the following federated cooperatives:

Tennessee Farmers Cooperative, Nashville, Tennessee
 Valley Counties of Kentucky Cooperative, Murray, Kentucky
 Southwest Virginia Cooperative, Bristol, Virginia
 Allied Farmers Cooperative, Asheville, North Carolina
 Farmers Federation Cooperative, Asheville, North Carolina
 Georgia Mountain Growers Association, Blue Ridge, Georgia
 Tennessee Valley Cooperatives, Decatur, Alabama (the contract with this cooperative is not direct with TVA but is included under the contract between TVA and Associated Cooperatives)

In addition to the contracts with these Valley federations, TVA has direct contracts with the following six local associations:

Alcorn County Cooperative (AAL), Corinth, Mississippi
 Itawamba Farm Improvement Association (AAL), Fulton, Mississippi
 Prentiss County Cooperative (AAL), Booneville, Mississippi
 Tishomingo County Farm Improvement Association (AAL), Iuka, Mississippi
 Anderson County Soil Conservation Association, Clinton, Tennessee
 Campbell County Soil Erosion Control Association, Jacksboro, Tennessee

Outside the Valley, TVA has fertilizer distribution contracts with three wholesale regional cooperatives and seven industry distributors. The wholesale regional cooperatives are:

Associated Cooperatives, Sheffield, Alabama, serving 38 member cooperatives;

Central Farmers Fertilizer Company, Chicago, Illinois, with a membership of 15 states and regional cooperatives;

Western Fertilizer Association, Seattle, Washington, with a membership of 10 state and regional cooperatives.

The industry distributors are:

Capital Fertilizer Company, Montgomery, Alabama
 Epting Distributing Company, Leesville, South Carolina
 Knoxville Fertilizer Company, Knoxville, Tennessee
 Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland
 Cornland Plant Foods, Grinnell, Iowa
 Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Maryland
 Sylacauga Fertilizer Company, Sylacauga, Alabama

. . .

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

In addition to these contracts, TVA has fertilizer distribution contracts with 28 test-demonstration associations or committees (outside the Tennessee Valley) which provide for distribution of test-demonstration fertilizer only.

Address of Dean C. C. Murray

Dean C. C. Murray, College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, addressed the Conference at its luncheon session (appendix, pp. 61-69).

Dean Murray said in part:

Maybe it has been done, but I have a feeling that this Valley States Conference should concern itself with an appraisal of the progress which we have learned from the community work started back in the days of the area watershed.

. . .

There are lots of things, however, that we don't know about community work but which we should be thoroughly cognizant of if we expect to be of maximum service to people. Community boundaries are changing, community facilities are being expanded. Schools, in many instances, are being consolidated. New industries are locating in our communities or nearby. This causes a great deal of part-time farming. All of these things are having an effect upon community organization and development.

It seems to me that it would be well for the Valley States Conference to be pretty curious about community development work as this type of development will relate to the problems in which the Tennessee Valley Authority is concerned. Certainly we have learned that through the community approach we have one of the most dynamic forces for bringing about changes. We can't afford to lessen the importance of this method but we must learn how it can be more fully utilized and anticipate many of the problems likely to be encountered in the future. In this connection I believe a comprehensive moving picture of the community development movement would be helpful to us all.

. . .

The Tennessee Valley is rapidly becoming a highly industrialized area and much of this development has come as a result of a deliberate program projected by the Tennessee Valley Authority. It has brought high living standards to people within the area but it has created, in the field of agriculture and in our rural communities, problems about which we have had very little experience.

. . .

This type of development, as we all realize, is affecting the habits of people. For many years we developed educational techniques to motivate people who made their living from the land. In hundreds of communities today, we find that those same techniques do not have the motivating

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influence for part-time farmers they formerly possessed for full-time farmers. Somewhere along the line we are going to have to re-evaluate the educational methods employed by the Extension Service with the idea of meeting this new problem which is growing rapidly as we decentralize industry and bring it into our rural communities.

TVA has directly contributed to the development of this problem and must assist in its solution. Here again, the Valley States Conference could act as a clearance point for the discussion of this acute problem with which the Tennessee Valley Authority must concern itself in the over-all program for the development of the Valley.

. . .

TVA has served excellently not only as a liaison officer between the several Land-Grant Colleges but also between the Land-Grant Colleges and other organizations. The need for this sort of close cooperation is greater now than ever before. It is essential that all of us have the same information and the best information because the daily papers, current literature, U. S. mail, moving pictures, radio, television, and all the other mass methods of education do not pay any attention to state lines.

. . .

When we think about regional development we must realize it is bigger than a particular state. I am primarily interested in the development of Georgia and there are enough problems and responsibilities connected with my job to keep me fully occupied. That is why the semi-annual meetings of the Valley States Conference and the constant urging of the Tennessee Valley Authority are necessary to keep me aware of my responsibility to the region. There are many things the TVA could initiate and carry forward involving two or more states which the states individually might be reluctant to do.

. . .

First, I would again suggest a coordinated Valley-wide study of what has been accomplished, determining as far as possible the forces which brought about the change. Then, we could select some of the more significant and safe practices and initiate a Valley-wide publicity campaign to project these practices as widely and rapidly as possible. . . .

In addition to this, or rather perhaps as a part of it, I believe a series of carefully planned technical conferences on a Valley-wide basis would do much to crystalize our conclusions as to what has happened and to get all the workers throughout the several states enthused about the possibilities for rapid expansion. . . . I also think that growing out of our community development work and the phenomenal growth we have observed in test-demonstration farmers, their wives and children, that we might initiate a series of leadership training meetings or institutes. . . .

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Grassland Agriculture

Mr. L. I. Jones, Program Coordinator, Extension Service, Washington, made a statement to the Conference in regard to the national program for grassland agriculture (pp. 33-34) and suggested that the discussion at the next meeting of the Conference be centered around this topic. It was understood that this matter will be discussed with Mr. Jones with a view to working out arrangements for a statement on this subject at the next meeting of the Conference.

Next Meeting of Conference

It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Conference in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Wednesday, April 2, 1952.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Conference, called the meeting to order at 9:15 a.m.

(For the roll of the Conference, see appendix, p. 35, and for the program of the Conference, see appendix, p. 37.).

Mr. Clayton announced that item IV on the program, Land-Water Relationships in the Chestuee Watershed, had been cancelled.

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, presented the report of that committee (appendix, p. 38). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

PROGRESS REPORT

DISCUSSION

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Final Report to Principals (Special Advisory Committee) (appendix, p. 38)

Cooper. I am presenting to you a proposed draft growing out of this correspondence and indicating an agreement among the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Land-Grant Colleges of the States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. I hope that following the reading of the report there will be some discussion of the proposal.

Continued on page 19.

TASK FORCE ON PREPARATION OF WORK PLAN

Report of Task Force on Preparation of Work Plan (appendix, p. 42)

- Cooper. I wonder, while this is relatively fresh, if we should not discuss it.
- Davis. Let me ask you this. The Correlating Committee has said that the original agreement is revoked by action of the USDA. Is that what the statement is? Let's take it from there. If one party wants to get out of that agreement of November 1934, can't the other parties to it go right along?
- McAmis. I think you mixed up Dean Cooper's statements. I thought what you were saying, Dean, was in connection with the Task Force; and that we were to leave the discussion of the proposal until this afternoon.
- Cooper. That's right.
- Chance. Mr. Chairman, according to my recollection in regard to the representative of the Land-Grant Colleges, as intended by the committee, that proposal was probably misstated in this. The intent of the committee, as I recall it, was that the party representing the Land-Grant Colleges on that committee would be located here but not just appointed by the University of Tennessee. It would be in keeping with the wishes of the other Land-Grant Colleges. As I remember it, that was the sense of the committee at the time it was passed. If the other members of that committee wish to add to that, I would be glad to hear from them.
- Cooper. Is there any correction, Frank (Mr. Chance), you would want to make on that, or is it a comment?
- Chance. The comment is sufficient so far as I am concerned. I just presented the report as the action of the committee and I wouldn't want to take the full responsibility of it. That is my recollection in regard to it.
- Gaston. As one member of the committee, I concur in Frank's (Mr. Chance's) comments.

Continued on page 31.

Study of Rural Negro Population
in the Tennessee Valley Region

(Appendix, p. 48)

- Clayton. May I make a comment on that statement? That explanatory statement should be included in the proceedings of the Conference. But unless someone wants particularly to hear it, I don't see the value, in particular, of reading it, for the reason that Mr. Lowry is going to discuss this subject in the

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Clayton. course of the program, and this background will undoubtedly be supplied by what he has to say. So I should suggest, Dean, unless someone wants particularly to hear this explanatory statement, which we sent to the committee for background, that it not be read.

Cooper. There is no objection to that, I take it.

Resolution Relating to Procurement of Elemental Phosphorus for Military Use

(Appendix, p. 50)

Tribute to Director Schaub

(Appendix, p. 52)

Clayton. We have put this statement from Dr. Graham in the report of the committee. We had hoped that Dr. Graham could be present at the last meeting of the Conference and could make a statement in regard to Director Schaub, who recently retired as Director of Extension of North Carolina State College and who has been a member of this Conference practically from the time it started. Dr. Graham was unable to come, and we didn't receive his statement until that evening after the Conference was over. He sent it to us by wire. We printed the statement in the proceedings of the last Conference (Proc. XXXV, p. 11). It is a very fine statement. If the Conference wishes it read, we shall be very glad to read it, but since it is already included in the Conference proceedings, I thought the Dean might skip over it.

Cooper. I think everyone has had the opportunity of reading it.

McAmis. We want to read Dean Schaub's reply.

Cooper. The committee directed that the statement received from President Graham be sent to Director Schaub; and then I had a letter from I. O. (Schaub) which is very typical of him (appendix, p. 53).

Committee Assignments

Clayton. Shall I read the committee assignments?

Cooper. Yes, go ahead.

Mr. Clayton gave the new assignments to committees as listed in the report (pp. 54-55).

Next Meeting of Conference

Cooper. Does everyone approve of April 2, 1952, for the next meeting date

RURAL NEGRO POPULATION IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY REGION

Cooper. of the Conference?

Gaston. Dean, may I make a proposal in connection with either the next or one of the Valley States Conferences before long? How about making it a two-day affair and having a day somewhere out on the grounds--literally, on the grounds--where some of the problems we are talking about actually are. I know for the fellows here in Knoxville, particularly in TVA, it would probably be routine and repetition to them, but to some of the rest of us it wouldn't be. Maybe when we can see some of those things on the ground together--I mean, the actual problems which we think we are talking about in joint discussion--it would be easier for us to have a common understanding of them.

Cooper. Are there other comments?

McAmis. Dean, I might say that you might want to discuss that date and place of meeting in connection with this discussion of the proposal this afternoon. It seems that would fall logically into that position.

Clayton. The date has been tentatively set.

McAmis. That is purely a recommendation of the Correlating Committee.

Continued on p. 34.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

STUDY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE AS
IT AFFECTS THE RURAL NEGRO POPULATION
IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY REGION

DISCUSSION

Statement of Mr. Robert E. Lowry

Mr. Lowry's statement appears in the appendix, pp. 56-58.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Chairman Cooper thanked Mr. Lowry for his review of this work. The Conference took no action in regard to the study.

TVA FERTILIZER PROGRAM

DISCUSSION

Statement by Mr. Sheldon E. Clement

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Mr. Clement's statement appears in the appendix, pp. 58-61.

Cooper. What is the probable production of those products that will be available for agriculture?

Clement. This year, for the whole year, the ammonium nitrate production is estimated at about 195,000 tons. The quantity of concentrated superphosphate is reduced considerably because of defense requirements. We estimate that about 120,000 tons will be available for distribution during this 12-month period.

Moon. One hundred eight.

Clement. One hundred eight now? It has come down some.

Moon. In calcium metaphosphate, the latest production estimate was about 30,000 tons, of which about 10,000 tons will be required for the test-demonstration program, leaving about 20,000 tons available for distribution through the distributors. For the fused tricalcium phosphate, I believe the production estimate is a little under 30,000 tons for the fiscal year. None of that has been offered for sale although it is expected that during the latter part of this fiscal year there will be some available for distribution through the sales program in Tennessee and Kentucky where the freight rates are more favorable.

Cooper. To what extent, from an agricultural standpoint, are the farmers increasing their uses of these products, either from TVA or from other sources?

Clement. I find everywhere I have been and from correspondence that the supply available from all sources is far short of meeting requirements.

Davis. That is of what kind of fertilizer?

Clement. Both nitrate and phosphate. I don't think there are any exceptions so far as information coming to us is concerned. On the West Coast they do make the statement that they have practically all of the ordinary superphosphate that they need. They have very little concentrated superphosphate.

Davis. Sulphur is the limiting factor there. I saw a statement where we need 300 thousand additional tons of nitrogen to get their production up to what it should be on grains, for example; 500 million tons short on feed grains.

Clement. The requests coming to us certainly substantiate that.

Cooper. I have had the question asked me several times by people who are nonfarmers as to whether farmers have materially increased year after year the use of phosphate from the original set-up program. They are not asking whether they are getting more phosphate from the TVA but whether there is greater usage so far as our area is concerned.

TVA FERTILIZER PROGRAM

- Clement. You mean as straight materials or included in mixed fertilizers?
- Cooper. You can take it either way you want to.
- Clement. My observation is that it is tremendously increased. There may be some exceptions and there are some shifts in certain areas. Mr. Shoffner can correct me on this, but I believe that in North Carolina there has been a tendency toward mixtures rather than direct application, in the mountainous areas there in the last year. Certain factors are responsible. Increased recognition of potash deficiency and the availability of PMA payments on phosphate-potash mixtures are partly responsible, I believe. But the phosphate requirements, or demand, are certainly far from satisfied.
- Jones. I believe we have a report in this office, in Mississippi, for the years 1940 to 1950 where the sales of phosphate had increased in the four counties which touch the Valley area by 65 percent in commercial sales in those counties, whereas in the counties outside the Valley, there was less than 50 percent increase in sales. This was based on figures supplied by the Commissioner of Agriculture's office.
- Clement. Mr. Chairman, perhaps Mr. Moon or Mr. McAmis would like to supplement what I have said.
- Moon. I don't have anything to add except that you all know that the plant at Muscle Shoals serves defense work as well as those of fertilizer research. When we were speaking about fertilizer production for this year, we were referring to the fiscal year, and I remember your referring to figures of about 90 percent of our material now going to sod crops. I think it should be made clear that the other 10 percent is going for new and improved uses.
- Clement. With this exception, Mr. Moon, that in the Far West, where we have not held conferences with the people in those States, we made them an allocation on the old basis for the first half of this fiscal year.
- McKnight. The TVA Board set aside 25,000 tons of ammonium nitrate to be used during the 1952 fiscal year in the Tennessee Valley on selected sod crops and to be sold at discounts averaging approximately 25 percent. Discounts to farmers were in effect from July 1 through February. Discounts to cooperatives started about the middle of June and will continue through January. Clement, could you tell us about how much material has moved so far and how much you estimate will be left over for use on small grain during February and March? The fall season will be over shortly. I expect that most of the material already bought will be used this fall.

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McReynolds. You are talking about spring use on small grain?

McKnight. Yes, that is correct.

Clement. We shipped out during the first three months of this period about 15,000 tons of the allotted 25,000. I would estimate that at least 20,000 of that will go out before the first of January. How much of it will be on hand for the counties for spring use, I don't know. It looks like there will be at least 4 or 5 thousand tons. I would estimate something like 15,000 tons will be used this fall, leaving about 10,000 tons to be used on small grain in late winter and early spring.

McKnight. This program, as most of you know, is carried on as a cooperative program between various agricultural groups. In Tennessee some seven or eight agencies signed a State-wide agreement for conducting this program. Participating groups in Tennessee include PMA, Extension Service, Vocational Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, the cooperatives, and the Knoxville Fertilizer Company. Similar arrangements were developed in other Valley States but not as many agencies participate in some of the other States as in Tennessee.

Clement. I was wondering if some of the other States would like to comment on the program in their State.

Davis. All I know about ours is that it is working nicely. If there was anything wrong with it, I know I would have heard about it. I just want to say this that in the original TVA act, TVA was directed by Congress to do basic work the first thing, like this on fertilizer--making fertilizer and using it. What you are doing here now is a continuation of the direction of Congress.

Cooper. Neil (Mr. Bass), you haven't had an opportunity of saying anything, and I know with this general discussion that has been going on, you certainly have some comments to make.

Bass. There is only one bit of information I think I might add. In your report to the Conference you mentioned the support that this Conference and the Department of Agriculture gave to the proposition that industry share more equitably in furnishing the elemental phosphorus necessary for munitions. A method of dividing the requirement was worked out which we all felt was fairly reasonable. It was concluded by the National Production Authority that private industry, as then producing, would furnish half of the phosphorus and TVA would furnish half, and as new government-financed industry capacity was added it would be required to contribute its proportionate share. As a result TVA has been able to schedule production of concentrated superphosphate in the current fiscal year in the amount of 108,000 tons, which is more than might have resulted if the agricultural agencies hadn't gotten behind the

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Bass. proposition that industry share more equitably in furnishing munitions requirements. I thought that would bring the record up-to-date.

Clement. We would expect that these new or improved uses selected would be reexamined from year to year and possibly revised as the need is discovered.

LUNCHEON

The Conference recessed for lunch at 11:50 a.m. At the luncheon session, Dean C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, addressed the Conference. Dean Murray's statement appears in the appendix, pp. 61-69.

The Conference reconvened at 1:50 p.m.

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Final Report to Principals (Special Advisory Committee) (Continued from page 12)

Cooper. This morning we mentioned a proposed agreement. Do you wish to discuss that agreement?

McAmis. Read it again, Dean.

Dean Cooper reread the draft agreement (appendix, p. 41).

Cooper. You may remember this morning this was referred to as an item and a suggestion to you from the Tennessee Valley to the presidents and the Secretary of Agriculture. It is before you for such discussion or comments as you may desire to make.

Chance. Mr. Chairman, who drew that up?

Cooper. My guess is that TVA, but I do not know who did it.

Lyle. In conference with USDA officials?

McAmis. No. That is a proposal by the TVA.

Moon. Maybe, Dean (Dean Cooper), you should read that letter under which this was transmitted.

Dean Cooper read the letter of transmittal (appendix, p. 40).

Davis. Mr. Chairman, let me ask you a question. You said this would cancel the memorandum of 1934. Let us summarize it now. It was signed by the presidents of the seven Land-Grant Colleges as one party, the TVA, and USDA. That agreement provided that any party that chose could withdraw, didn't it?

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Cooper. I don't remember the clause, but I think the privilege was there.

Davis. The mere fact that one of the three parties would withdraw doesn't necessarily cancel it for the other two, does it? I am not talking about the details of the thing; I am talking on a matter of principle. Here is an agreement that has three parties to it. In the course of time, one of the parties declines to fit into this work under the agreement. Now, the question arises, if that party pulls out--which they have a perfect right to do, I'm not arguing that at all--then it seems to me that the other two parties ought to get together and say: What do we do from here in view of the fact that one of the parties has withdrawn? That agreement was signed by the presidents, and I don't have any authority over it; I have only authority to work under it. We can discuss it, sure; but we must be mindful of the fact that those papers were signed by the presidents of the colleges and we are subordinates. Therefore, all we can do is discuss, and we might make recommendations, but certainly no final decision can be made by us on it. What I am getting up to is this: let a meeting of the Land-Grant College presidents with TVA be called at the earliest convenient date to state that the Correlating Committee has decided that the USDA is getting out of this. Let's don't let the thing die by process of erosion.

Cooper. I don't think you ought to say "the Correlating Committee."

Davis. All right, to act on the basis of the evidence before them. Suppose they said: Well, the USDA is out. Then they would say: Where do we go from here? I know the viewpoint of my college; we want to work very closely with TVA, and therefore my suggestion is that this group here merely refer it to those who are in position to act and suggest that they go into it and then whatever they do, it will be up to us to work under them.

I want to go back and say this to this group, speaking personally, that my first real contact with TVA was soon after I became director of extension. I was busy on other matters and hadn't thought about it. I had seen in the papers about electricity and the yardstick and all that business. It was fine, you understand, but I had nothing to do with TVA. Immediately after I became director, I was told that I had a phone call, that Dr. Morgan--Dr. H. A. Morgan--wished to talk with me. So I came up here and he explained this thing, and it really was a revelation to me. He said, for example, that TVA is not a Federal bureau, it is an agency of the Federal Government that has chosen to work in cooperation with the local agencies; and that we have to work under some form of a cooperative agreement here, because TVA is a part of Government that will work not only with the Department of Agriculture but with other departments of the Federal Government.

That is why we have this agreement here for a regional experiment. You can call it an experiment or you can call it a demonstration. I call it a regional program for the entire TVA area. They wrote

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Davis. up that agreement and provided a way that any party could get out of it. Then it seems to me that the next step would be for the remaining two to get together and say, what shall we do from here. I wouldn't want to go too far on it; I would rather get my president to consider it in the light of the whole institution and in cooperation with the other six Land-Grant College presidents and the Tennessee Valley Authority so that the new agreement would be worked out and we would work right along under it.

Clayton. Is it your understanding, Director (Director Davis), that the present situation is that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has withdrawn from this memorandum of understanding?

Davis. That seems to be the feeling in this group that studied it.

Shoffner. Let me ask this question, Mr. Chairman. From all indications this memorandum is no longer agreeable or satisfactory to one party. Is that right? What is the issue that has brought that about? The only thing I knew in my contacts with it--and I have been with it all these years--there is only one issue that has arisen and that is that the Department of Agriculture couldn't come to agreement with the Land-Grant Colleges.

Clayton. The Correlating Committee met, and in their discussion the viewpoint was expressed by the representative of the colleges on the Correlating Committee and the representative of TVA on the Correlating Committee, that the action of the Department (specifically, the Soil Conservation Service) in moving into the Valley, operating direct with farmers, was inconsistent with the provisions of this memorandum. That statement was embodied in a letter in the nature of a report which the Correlating Committee sent to the principals. It was the viewpoint of the representatives of the colleges and of the TVA on the Correlating Committee that this action by the Department was in violation of the provisions of the memorandum of understanding. That is not the viewpoint of the Department, nor is it the viewpoint of the Department's representative on the Correlating Committee. The Secretary of Agriculture, therefore, replied to the committee's report, and in the course of his reply said that in view of the position taken by representatives of TVA and the colleges on the committee, the memorandum might for all practical purposes be considered cancelled.

Davis. He could say that only from his standpoint; he couldn't say it from our standpoint.

Clayton. That's right. He didn't say that the Department withdraws from the memorandum. He just said that the viewpoints expressed in the committee's report appeared to render the memorandum obsolete and that for all practical purposes it might be considered cancelled. The Secretary also expressed willingness to discuss amendments or a substitute for the memorandum. What we read is TVA's reply to that suggestion (appendix, p. 40).

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Davis. You understand the Secretary has a perfect right to say whatever he wants to say.

Cooper. Let me read to you again the letter from the Secretary in which he makes definite statements.

Dean Cooper reread Secretary Brannan's letter (appendix, p. 39).

Davis. He says "your memorandum." Somebody's memorandum is the basis of his feeling--

Cooper. He says, "I would assume from your letter"--that is my letter--"of May 24 that the memorandum of understanding is obsolete and that we may for all practical purposes consider it cancelled."

Davis. Mr. Chairman, I know all of that is very interesting, but due to the fact that the thing here in question is the original agreement that was signed by the college presidents and the Tennessee Valley Authority, and they are, therefore, or their successors, the people who ought to get together and make the decisions; and whatever those decisions are, it will be up to us to work under them.

Shoffner. Mr. Chairman, I gather from Secretary Brannan's letter that from the Department's standpoint the change hasn't come about within its decision; it has come about by the Congress enacting other laws and establishing agencies which are devoted to work that had interfered with their carrying out the procedure under this memorandum. If that is true, I think it would be very much out of our place to recommend that we change the original memorandum of understanding. The original memorandum of understanding may be amended to meet conditions. Just because one failed to live up to it, because the memorandum doesn't fit his views, does not justify changing it. I think it may be amended if there are conditions in the memorandum that they cannot live up to due to Congress' action.

Cooper. Would it help you any if I read the first letter that went out on this particular thing, because it represents the action of the colleges and the Correlating Committee. That letter, leaving out the details, deals with three items (appendix, p. 38): "There are three additional factors about which I wish to inform you:

"1. On the central issue of a method of cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in the Valley, the Special Advisory Committee, which was appointed as a result of a meeting of the Land-Grant College presidents with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, has made its final report to the effect that it could reach no agreement.

"2. The Department has terminated its 'status quo' agreement and, in cooperation with state and county agencies, is now operating in the Tennessee Valley in the same manner as in the remainder of the United States."

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- Clayton. Dean, the Department of Agriculture agrees with that statement.
- Davis. They terminated that.
- Cooper. (Continuing reading of second item) "Representatives of the Land-Grant Colleges and of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Correlating Committee consider such operations are not in accord with the purposes of the memorandum of understanding of 1934, as amended."
- Clayton. Now, on that point, the Department of Agriculture representative does not agree. He doesn't think it is any violation of what is in the memorandum at all, but the representative of TVA and the representative of the colleges do think it is a violation.
- Davis. Let us stop right there. I again think in this kind of procedure that the presidents and the TVA ought to get together and review the statement. Suppose they agreed with that statement there. They would just notify the Secretary that we had read this and our position is that you have withdrawn from this agreement; and we are, therefore, proceeding to set up our own procedure among ourselves. And then proceed to do it.
- McReynolds. Or they may decide they want to do the other thing--rewrite or amend this.
- Davis. Whatever they want to do. It will be up to them, not to us, because, remember, they signed it. Incidentally, I imagine the men who signed this originally aren't there; they are dead or gone. Isn't that right?
- Clayton. Pretty nearly right. President Donovan is the only one left.
- McReynolds. Their successors are there, the presidents of the seven colleges.
- Davis. It is a continuing thing. I am aware of that. I am just calling attention to the fact that personnel changes, and it would be fine for all of the college presidents to get together and go over this thing; bring themselves up-to-date.
- I think I could make you a motion here pretty fast:
- I move, Mr. Chairman, that this group here recommend to the Tennessee Valley Authority and to the presidents of these Land-Grant Colleges that they meet to study all of this action concerning the USDA, come to a decision as to what has been done, and then take steps for whatever procedure they want us to take thereafter.

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- Lyle. In view of the fact that this original agreement was with the Department of Agriculture, if these two agencies are going to meet again, why not give the Secretary of Agriculture a chance to be there?
- Davis. They have met over and over on it.
- Lyle. That other has been the Correlating Committee and not on the statements and proposal that you are speaking of.
- Shoffner. The meeting this time wouldn't be on a controversial issue; it would be on the whole memorandum of understanding.
- Davis. To study it.
- Lyle. That is why I think the Department should be included.
- Davis. They could invite the Secretary then. Let us change it--
- Cooper. What you are trying to get at, I think, is that the principals--
- Davis. The principals to this agreement here of November 1934, to review--
- Cooper. The principals, which are the presidents of our seven respective Land-Grant Colleges.
- Davis. What I am saying is this, that this group can't settle it. Only that group can settle it. Therefore, I recommend that this entire matter be referred to all three principals to the agreement of November 1934 for their consideration and action. Just leave it to them. Then if they say it's all right as it is, we'll operate under it. If they say that USDA is out, then leave it to the other two parties. I believe that ought to be done. We have never had all of them together, except once. I think that ought to be tried again, and then when they all get around the table they ought to be able to come to a decision as to what should be done. I can see there are doubts in the minds of all of us as to exactly what has been done.
- Shoffner. They will be having their Land-Grant Colleges meeting shortly.
- McAmis. In Houston.
- Cooper. I think the general points that you are bringing up are very good. There are two elements that I question. One is that there have been so many things that have passed since 1934. Another is that so much feeling has generated in various groups that--it seems to me; I may be wrong--to provide any resolution may throw kerosene on a fire. If we could indicate to our principals that we wanted to set up a good, sound service between the TVA and the Department of Agriculture and certain institutions and point out to our principals that we cannot make the necessary arrangements and ask that they study and--

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- Davis. You ought to make it a longer resolution then.
- Cooper. I might want to write too much. I wanted to keep away from the idea of 1934.
- Davis. But it does stem back to that.
- Cooper. And there are people that it sets on fire. I don't have any objection to it except that--
- Davis. We are still trying to operate under that. Is it obsolete and void or cancelled? I do think that the principals ought to make that their decision. In other words, let us not let it die by erosion. Let us let it die a natural death and a legal death, and give it a good funeral.
- Cooper. The principals have the right to indicate to us hired men the viewpoints they wish to take or operate on.
- Davis. Let's do this then. You said here--I'll read your language (of course, this is just something for consideration): "The Memorandum of Understanding, dated November 20, 1934, as extended and amended, is hereby rescinded and cancelled." You go on to say that the Correlating Committee established under that memorandum is abolished. That last isn't necessary. If the thing is out, everything in it is out. Let's assume that the Correlating Committee is still living. I would suggest then to this Correlating Committee that you (Dean Cooper) and the Correlating Committee take this--you are representing the principals to this agreement--to them and say that now we have gone as far as we can. We are bringing this back to you. What do you want us to do?
- Clayton. The trouble is that we have already done that.
- McAmis. That is the basis of the TVA letter.
- Davis. Well, you could do it one more time, couldn't you? I don't want to act unless I get the signals from those over me.
- Chance. It seems to me that P. O. (Director Davis) has a very strong point there. We are working under the presidents. They are our principals.
- Davis. I move that we refer this whole matter back to the Correlating Committee, with the recommendation that they, in turn, present it to all the principals to this agreement and advise them that we are unable to determine our proper procedure under the matter as it now stands. Then ask them to determine what they want us to do.
- McAmis. You want to concur in what has already been done?

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- Davis. If that is what you have done, I say that we endorse that letter then. I move that we endorse that letter then and also ask that you again submit it to all the principals for their consideration and action to guide us in our future procedure.
- Cooper. Do you want that phrase to accompany it, stating that this group requests--
- Davis. That we endorse what the Correlating Committee has done on this and that we request the Correlating Committee to resubmit it to all three principals.
- Cooper. That the Correlating Committee are not in position to act or get out in the field or set up a different thing until the principals so indicate.
- Davis. Here is this language, Dean. You say that this memorandum is hereby rescinded and cancelled. But I say it is not within the authority of this group here to make that decision. Only the principals to it can make a decision like that.
- McAmis. That's right.
- Davis. You say this thing is dead. All right; and it's buried. Where do we go from here and how?
- Lyle. Mr. Chairman, I am so new in this organization and with this problem that I hesitate to make a remark, but it seems to me the Secretary of Agriculture gives as his reason there the passage of laws by Congress. It seems to me that what we need is for these principals to get together and, if this disagreement or violation of the contract is the result of a law passed by Congress, maybe something else can be done, but if it is the result of an order by the Secretary of Agriculture, that is a different matter. He is violating the contract. Nobody can settle this matter except the original contracting parties.
- McAmis. Director Lyle, you are aware that in the revision of the memorandum of 1937 it specifically says that this memorandum in no way can supersede the laws of the State or of the Federal Congress under which any of these bureaus are working. That is in the memorandum itself.
- Davis. Director Lyle, I would say also that since the Secretary says that, he should say law so-and-so, whatever law it is that makes it illegal.
- Lyle. You are still going to have to go back to the contracting parties.
- McAmis. May I read this paragraph to you, Director Lyle, from the memorandum of understanding? "It is understood that neither this memorandum of understanding nor the Correlating Committee provided for herein, has administrative jurisdiction which would prevent

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- McAmis. any signatory agency or institution from carrying out the provisions of legislation for which said signatory is responsible."
- Davis. Who is the chairman of all the parties to this agreement?
- Clayton. We have a loose organization of Land-Grant College presidents. I think President Donovan is chairman. There is no organization under the memorandum other than this Valley-States Conference and the Correlating Committee.
- Davis. I understand that. Dean Cooper here is chairman of the Correlating Committee. He is bound to have some process that he goes through to get a poll on this kind of action.
- Clayton. Yes. We sent this letter to the principals in which we told the conclusions reached. The Secretary of Agriculture replied to that and said, well, it seems we are not together on the memorandum, how about amending it or getting a new memorandum. That was his reply. TVA's reply was, yes, we think it would be a good idea to have a new memorandum, and we suggest a discussion by the Valley-States Conference of the attached draft. That was TVA's reply. And that is where we are.
- Murray. Meanwhile the presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges in the Valley haven't gotten together.
- Clayton. If there's anything to be referred, we have two suggestions, one from the Secretary and one from TVA. This group might say that the matter has come before it and our recommendation is that the principals get together and consider these suggestions and advise us what they wish to do.
- Davis. I say, let's change the motion then. I want to get action by those who are in position to act; we are not.
- Gaston. It wasn't the principals that actually developed the written memorandum. I think it was people in positions such as the Dean (Dean Cooper), Mac (Mr. McAmis), P. O. (Director Davis), and other people in similar positions. I know at least some of the principals asked those people what they thought about it and I know at least most of the principals now would ask that kind of person what they really want. I think we will disappoint our principals if we don't tell them a little bit of what we recommend both as to the objective and as to the modus operandi. After all, the principals, as we call them in this case, as individuals, are all busy. They are not able to think through completely in the matter of physical time all of the phases of this kind that come within their scope. They have to ask somebody for recommendations, somebody that spends more of his time on it. Personally, I think that this kind of group will be letting the principals down if they do not give them some kind of recommendation of what they, themselves, think ought to happen. Sure we can't take final

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- Gaston. action, because only the principals in this case can--the presidents, the Board of the TVA, and the Secretary.
- Clayton. I am frank to say that, personally, I wish this group would set up a committee of this Conference to review what has happened here, familiarize ourselves with the situation, and formulate recommendations to the principals.
- Davis. The Correlating Committee is the legal committee authorized to do that, and it has done it over and over. Hasn't it?
- McAmis. We had this Advisory Committee working on this for two years or longer. You were a member of it; Schaub was a member of it.
- Davis. I don't think it would do anything to put it in another circle among ourselves. We read here that there are those who say it is obsolete, and so on and so on. I wouldn't argue that point. I would just say that those who are the principals in it ought to make the decision.
- Clayton. We haven't been able to reach one. We have had this Special Committee at work for over a period of months.
- McAmis. Over a period of two years.
- Chance. I wonder if that isn't a recommendation that has already been written out to take the place of the one we have now from the TVA, from the Department, and from the Colleges. Isn't that a recommendation we are making to the principals for a basis to get together on? Is that what you intended it for?
- Clayton. No, that is the new setup that is proposed by TVA, Frank (Mr. Chance).
- McAmis. This is only a proposal; it has no finality at all. It is a proposal which has gone to the principals in the light of a suggestion that we had to draw up a new memorandum.
- Chance. That's what I say; that is our recommendation, that is, if this body passes on it.
- McAmis. The letter to Dean Cooper suggested that this Conference give consideration to this proposal and presumably make recommendations.
- Chance. After all, we are making a recommendation to the principals.
- McAmis. We are making it through Dean Cooper. Under the memorandum Dean Cooper is still there. If this were signed by the principals, he would not be there. That is the situation. This is to abolish the Correlating Committee and to formally declare the memorandum as just out, and gives the reasons.

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- Davis. Mr. Chairman, I want to make another motion. I move that we ask the Correlating Committee to reconsider this whole matter and to take whatever steps they see fit in order that we may have definite information and authority for our action in this cooperative program.
- McAmis. You will remember that the Correlating Committee had before it the recommendation of the Special Advisory Committee, which was set up at a conference of the college presidents and the Department of Agriculture to arrive at a solution of this question. The committee had that report and transmitted that report to the principals with its interpretation.
- Davis. Meanwhile, I consider that we are operating under this agreement until my president tells me we are not.
- McAmis. Right.
- McReynolds. Hasn't this so-called proposal been sent by the Correlating Committee to the presidents?
- Clayton. Not by the Correlating Committee; by TVA.
- McReynolds. The point about it is that you will probably get a response, a reaction, on the basis of what you have already sent.
- Davis. Mr. Chairman, these interpretations don't mean anything to me. I am going to try to live under this agreement until my president tells me it is out.
- Gaston. As I have interpreted it, P. O. (Director Davis), in the Secretary's letter, the Secretary says he thinks he has lived under the agreement and at least one of the other principals thinks he hasn't.
- Davis. That is a matter for those in authority to say. I am not going to get over into something I don't have authority to act on. So I think this should be referred back to this committee for them to reconsider, to see what action they can take. I don't see that it will help us to discuss it any further until we do get something from them.
- Cooper. If that is what the group wants. As I understand that, Mac (Mr. McAmis), it places the Correlating Committee practically in the position of repeating what it has previously done.
- McAmis. You can report that this matter was put before this group and the group made that recommendation.
- Cooper. That is as far as the Correlating Committee can go until such time as the seven presidents would indicate something else.

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- Clayton. You say this group "made that recommendation," Mr. Mac (Mr. McAmis). What recommendation?
- McAmis. That it be referred back to the Correlating Committee.
- Davis. To the Correlating Committee, with the request that the Correlating Committee again contact--
- Clayton. Director (Director Davis), there was put before the Conference a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary's reply. There was placed before the Conference a letter and document from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Is it your motion that those matters which were laid before the Conference for recommendations of the Conference be referred, without recommendation, to the Correlating Committee for such action as that committee deems appropriate? Then I know what to refer to the committee; otherwise I don't.
- Davis. That's all right. I would move now that those things be referred back to the Correlating Committee for their consideration and action.
- Under the heading of discussion, I want to say again that I am not the legislature, I am not the court, in this matter; I am the fellow that is trying to carry it out. The questions raised may be judicial. Judicial matters go to the court. In this case, the presidents are both the legislature and the court. They have got to make the decisions. Until then, we boys who administer don't know what to do.
- Shoffner. P. O. (Director Davis), let me ask this question. If and when this goes back to the presidents and USDA and they agree that the memorandum is out of order, would it be agreeable to this group to recommend the replacement of that with this that TVA is proposing here?
- Davis. If the committee will allow me to say that, I think it will need a good deal of rewriting.
- McAmis. This is the TVA proposal, not the Correlating Committee proposal.
- Davis. Maybe we ought to appoint a committee to draft a new proposal for us here for our consideration. Maybe that is what they have in mind. I am not trying to tell them what to do.
- McAmis. Do you have any suggestions about the revision of this? You have one question it seems to me would be pertinent here, that is, in the event one party, for any reason, withdraws itself from the memorandum, does that cancel the memorandum?
- Davis. That is up to them to decide, not me. What does it say about withdrawal?

AGENCY COOPERATION IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

Clayton. (Reading from memorandum of understanding) "Duration and Withdrawals: The duration of this memorandum of understanding shall be extended for successive fiscal years unless notice of termination shall be given in writing by a signatory institution at least 30 days before the end of any fiscal year."

McAmis. That, in itself, is a revision of the original memorandum which was signed and which only went from year to year and had to be renewed. This provision came in as a revision of the old one to make it continuous.

Davis. What I am saying is that a party that wants to withdraw can withdraw and not say it is obsolete.

I'll make a motion if somebody will second it to refer the matter back to the Correlating Committee for their consideration and action.

Cooper. As I understand this matter now, it is referred back to the Correlating Committee. The Correlating Committee is expected to take such action as it may have authority to take and to attempt to bring about, through its principals, some definite statement as to where they want their institutions to stand.

Jones. Second the motion.

The motion was agreed to. (Continued on page 32)

Report of Task Force on
Preparation of Work Plan (continued from p. 13)

Cooper. We have another matter which Mr. Clayton wishes to bring up. We had before the committee this morning two things. One was this matter we have just acted upon.

Clayton. This is in connection with the report of the Task Force which was made to the last Conference. The committee is headed by Director Chance. That report was referred by the Correlating Committee to the interested parties. Mention was made in the report of the committee this morning that letters had been received from a number of the colleges, all of which appear to endorse this idea. We had a reply from the TVA which is in the nature of an acknowledgment; and we have not had a reply from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. I asked Mr. Gaston if he knew why we had not had a reply. I saw in Washington a draft of a reply which was prepared in the Department. That reply was favorable to this idea and offered the cooperation of the Department, but it didn't get through the machinery. I understood you to say, Lee (Mr. Gaston) that you don't know what the situation is.

PROCEEDINGS

Gaston. I do not, Cap (Mr. Clayton).

Clayton. We don't have anything from the Department; I do not know what their attitude is, but I do remember this, that when this matter came up here and when this committee was appointed, we were urged to put this thing on fast because we really wanted to get this set up and organized, and so on. Well, that is the way that thing stands. We have stepped out; we have had some favorable reactions; and where do we go from here? Is there any statement, Mr. Mac (Mr. McAmis), any action to be taken by this Conference? It seems to me what Dr. Murray said would fall in line with this proposal.

McAmis. I do not see what we can do until the situation with respect to the memorandum is cleared up. It seems that we ought to get that matter settled first.

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Final Report to Principals (Special Advisory Committee) (Continued from p. 31)

McAmis. (Continuing) I know you agree with me that there has been entirely too much time spent in this Conference on that matter in the past 15 years. Somehow, we have got to get it cleared up and disposed of so that we can go ahead on other matters. That is what the proposal is intended to do.

Davis. Go ahead with our cooperative program.

McAmis. Yes.

Davis. If the Secretary feels that there is a law that is in conflict, that makes it illegal for him to work under the memorandum, I think he ought to get right out; that is all he can do.

Cooper. About the first time that the principals are likely to get together will be at the Land-Grant College meeting.

Davis. That is up to them. My guess is, though, that if they do it in connection with a meeting, they will all be in a hurry.

McAmis. There has been a feeling on the part of members of this Conference that the Correlating Committee should be enlarged. How general that is, I am not able to say. You ought to give some serious thought to the proposal that has been made to change the structure of the Executive Committee to include more members than are in the Correlating Committee.

GRASSLAND AGRICULTURE

OTHER BUSINESS

Cooper. L. I. (Mr. Jones), Mac (Mr. McAmis) tells me that you have a suggestion.

Grassland Agriculture

Jones. I mentioned to the Dean and to Mr. Clayton the possibility of having our next session center around grassland farming. I do that because that is a very timely topic in the Nation at this time, particularly among all agricultural agencies. I should like to give you a thumbnail sketch here of the development within the last 12 months.

The work done in the Valley in grassland farming has been outstanding and has been a good yardstick for the national program because of the things that people have come to think of in terms of covering the soil not only for conservation, keeping it from washing away, but for food for animals that is badly needed in our economy at this time. I talked to Mr. Bass about it; and he has presented to Mr. Minor and to our national Steering Committee a statement on what has been done in the Valley over the last few years in connection with grassland farming; and it is very apropos to the national program of grassland farming.

Let me say again that this program started about a year ago when the Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant College presidents agreed to setting up of a steering committee composed of Land-Grant College officials and Department officials to work up a program for the Nation that all agricultural agencies could get behind. There was a steering committee set up composed of four extension directors, one from each region; four experiment directors, one from each region; and four people from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. That committee has met two or three times within the past 12 months and sent out suggestions to each State as to how all agencies could get together to get that moving, because it would not only conserve our soil but supply much-needed food for our Nation during this emergency and for years to come--and speaking of years to come, set us up for a better-balanced farm program than we have had in the past. So I'll say here that it is very gratifying, Dean, the wholehearted response that has come from this national movement. We had a report a few weeks ago from 42 of the 48 States, and all of those 42--and some that didn't report, we know--set up a program and, for the most part, all of the agencies are working together on this grassland program.

If we could center our next discussion on this--whether we have a two-day meeting, Mr. Gaston, or not--I believe we would be doing something that is needed in this area at this time. I want to say this that the International Grassland

PROCEEDINGS

Jones. Conference is coming to the United States next year for the first time in its history and probably will meet in one of the northeastern Land-Grant Colleges in June. If we could have our discussion here in April, or sometime during the year, it would not only help us to advertise that meeting, but it would make our area want to practice more grassland farming.

I think Dean Murray referred to it in his talk today, and I said it was an excellent one. The Southeast at one time was the Nation's economic problem No. 1; I think it is now the Nation's area of the future. We have the water. That is the limiting factor in the farming program of the Nation at this time. Fertilizer is highly important, but there will come a time when we will talk about water as being our limiting factor and not fertilizer. I think a discussion of that kind by this group will be very appropriate, Mr. Chairman, and I'd like for us to consider it as the central theme for our next meeting.

Cooper. Is there complete approval on the part of this group participating in it, or are you, or do you wish to make a motion on this subject?

Davis. You mean, for discussion on it, L. I. (Mr. Jones), next time? Or is the thought exclusively that, because we'll have other things.

Jones. I presume this thing you have just referred to the Correlating Committee will come up.

Clayton. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that we might ask the Committee on Water and Land Use to prepare a statement on this and ask L. I. (Mr. Jones) to present it to the next meeting.

Jones. May I say this? May we talk on grassland farming as one subject which is not controversial.

Clayton. I usually try to assemble suggestions for our meetings and then bring them before the Correlating Committee for O.K. If that is agreeable, I will confer with Mr. Jones in regard to this and see what we can work out.

Next Meeting of Conference

(Continued from p. 15)

Clayton. We left it a little bit uncertain--I don't know whether we need any formal action or not, but I should like to have it made clear--whether it is agreeable to the group to hold our next regular meeting here in Knoxville on April 2, 1952.

Davis. I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Chance. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

APPENDIX

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

PROCEEDINGS
THIRTY-SIXTH VALLEY STATES CONFERENCEAndrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee
Wednesday, October 3, 1951

* * * * *

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* * * * *

ROLL OF CONFERENCE^{1/}Alabama

Davis, P. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Auburn
 Simmons, C. F., Associate Dean, School of Agriculture, and Associate
 Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn

Georgia

Chandler, S. G., District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens
 Murray, C. C., Dean, College of Agriculture, and Director, Agricultural
 Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service, Athens

Kentucky

Cooper, Thomas P., Dean Emeritus, College of Agriculture and Home
 Economics, Lexington

^{1/} See text, p. 12.

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Mississippi

Lyle, Clay, Dean, School of Agriculture, and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service, State College

North Carolina

Shoffner, R. W., Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh

Tennessee

Chance, Frank S., Vice Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville

Ewing, John A., Assistant Director, Agricultural Experiment Station,
Knoxville

McReynolds, E. C., Associate Director, Agricultural Extension Service, and
Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, College of Agriculture, Knoxville

Virginia

Dunton, H. L., Head, Agronomy Department, Blacksburg

Tennessee Valley Authority

Abbott, Lyndon E., Administrative Analyst, Knoxville

Baker, Willis M., Director, Division of Forestry Relations, Norris

Bass, Neil, Assistant to the General Manager, Knoxville

Blackmore, John, Chief, Analysis Branch, Division of Agricultural Relations,
Knoxville

Clement, S. L., Chief, Fertilizer Distribution Branch, Division of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville

Kilbourne, Richard, Assistant Director, Division of Forestry Relations,
Norris

Kull, Donald C., Assistant to Chief Budget Officer, Knoxville

Lowry, Robert E., Assistant Chief, Government Research Branch, Division of
Regional Studies, Knoxville

McAmis, J. C., Specialist in Tributary Watersheds, Office of General
Manager, Knoxville

McKnight, R. E., Chief, Test Demonstration Branch, Division of Agricultural
Relations, Knoxville

Moon, J. W., Director, Division of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville

Rose, B. I., Administrative Officer, Division of Agricultural Relations,
Knoxville

Seigworth, K. J., Chief, Forest Development Branch, Division of Forestry
Relations, Norris

Webb, Hugh C., Head, Distributor Relations Section, Division of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville

PROGRAM

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Gaston, T. L., Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Service, Washington
 Jones, L. I., Program Coordinator, Extension Service, Washington

Correlating Committee

Cooper, Thomas P., representing Land-Grant Colleges, Lexington, Kentucky
 McAmis, J. C., representing Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee
 Clayton, C. F., Executive Secretary, Knoxville, Tennessee

PROGRAM^{2/}Morning Session

Opening of Conference Thomas Cooper, Chairman

I. Report of Correlating Committee Thomas Cooper, Chairman

II. Study of social and economic change as
 it affects the rural Negro population
 in the Tennessee Valley region Robert E. Lowry

Luncheon

Arrangements have been made for a group luncheon, to begin at 12:15 p.m.
 At the luncheon, Dean C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, will address
 the Conference.

Afternoon Session

III. TVA fertilizer program Sheldon E. Clement

IV. Land-water relationships in the
 Chestuee Watershed E. C. McReynolds

V. Other business

VI. Adjournment of Conference

^{2/} See text, p. 12.

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE^{3/}
by
Thomas Cooper, Chairman

PROGRESS REPORT

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Final Report to Principals (Special Advisory Committee)

At the last meeting of the Conference, it was stated that the Correlating Committee was working on a draft of the final report to the principals on the assignment made to the Special Advisory Committee. That report was made on May 24, 1951, in an identical letter which the Correlating Committee addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges of the Valley States. The letter to Secretary Brannan follows:

The Honorable Charles F. Brannan
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As Chairman of the Correlating Committee, provided for in the memorandum of understanding of 1934, as amended, representing jointly the Department of Agriculture, the Land-Grant Colleges of the seven Tennessee Valley States, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, I report that the committee is unable to find an acceptable basis for agreement as to the method by which the Soil Conservation Service will render its assistance to farmers and farm organizations in the Tennessee Valley. I am sure that you are aware, through previous reports and otherwise, of the circumstances upon which this conclusion has finally been reached. There are three additional factors about which I wish to inform you.

1. On the central issue of a method of cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in the Valley, the Special Advisory Committee, which was appointed as a result of a meeting of the Land-Grant College presidents with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, has made its final report to the effect that it could reach no agreement.
2. The Department has terminated its "status quo" agreement and, in cooperation with state and county agencies, is now operating in the Tennessee Valley in the same manner as in the remainder of the United States. Representatives of the Land-Grant Colleges and of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Correlating

^{3/} See text, p. 12.

AGENCY COOPERATION

Committee consider such operations are not in accord with the purposes of the memorandum of understanding of 1934, as amended.

3. In some instances, such operations by the Department have been accepted in formal agreements between the Department and single Land-Grant Colleges.

From time to time I have reported to you the results of considerations of certain problems incidental to the central issue of the method by which the Soil Conservation Service will render its assistance to farmers in the Tennessee Valley. Both the Correlating Committee and the Special Advisory Committee have kept in mind the obvious distinction between the organization of soil conservation districts under the State law, on the one hand, and the method by which the Soil Conservation Service renders its assistance to farmers, on the other hand. From the beginning, it has been this latter point, not the former, which raises the question of consistency with principles of the memorandum of understanding.

The proposal for the development of a plan for administering a single program of farm planning in the Tennessee Valley was not considered in itself a solution of the central problem of relationships but rather a means by which it was hoped to arrive at a solution.

Reference has been made to these matters in my letters of March 20 and August 17, 1950, with attachments. In order to complete your record, I am attaching, herewith, statements to the Valley-States Conference by Assistant Secretary Knox Hutchinson (Proc. XXXIV, 24-26) and by Mr. Dykes, of the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXXIV, 12), and a motion made by President Brehm, of the University of Tennessee, and adopted by the Conference (Proc. XXXIV, 12).

Sincerely yours,

Thomas P. Cooper
Chairman

Acknowledgments of this letter have been received from President Fred T. Mitchell, Mississippi State College, on May 28, and from President H. L. Donovan, University of Kentucky, on May 30.

Secretary Brannan replied on June 19 as follows:

Dean Thomas P. Cooper
Chairman, TVA Correlating Committee
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Dean Cooper:

Your letter of May 24, 1951, is, of course, a restatement of the position which members of the Correlating Committee representing

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Land-Grant Colleges have entertained for a long time and which we have all been earnestly endeavoring to reconcile with the obligations placed upon the Department by the Congress, both before and subsequent to the enactment of the Memorandum of Understanding of 1934. I am very sorry that a reconciliation was not possible and I doubt that any further discussion in this letter would help achieve it. It seems to me, therefore, that we should turn our attentions to the alternatives.

On behalf of the Department, I reiterate my often expressed desire to establish the closest working relationship possible with the Tennessee Valley Authority and also with the Land-Grant Colleges within and without the Tennessee Valley. There are now many active areas of cooperation between these agencies and institutions and it is to be hoped that in the area of assistance to land owners in soil and water conservation (which present the problem in most acute form) there still remains an opportunity for active cooperation.

I would assume from your letter of May 24th that the Memorandum of Understanding is obsolete and that we may for all practical purposes consider it cancelled. Hence, perhaps we should devote future discussions to appropriate amendments or a substitute for it. If you believe this desirable, please so indicate.

A copy of this letter is being sent to each of the Presidents of the seven Land-Grant Colleges in the TVA area and to the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Charles F. Brannan

Secretary

The Tennessee Valley Authority replied on September 27 as follows:

Dean Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee
College of Agriculture
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Dear Dean Cooper:

In Secretary Brannan's letter to you dated June 19, 1951, he stated that he assumes that the Memorandum of Understanding is obsolete and may be regarded as cancelled. Since, in the judgment of the other two parties, the Department of Agriculture has acted contrary to the Memorandum, it is apparent that the Memorandum no longer accurately expresses the views of all of the parties. Under these circumstances, we have no alternative but to recognize that for all practical purposes the Memorandum is cancelled.

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The Secretary suggested that the parties might desire to discuss appropriate amendments to or a substitute for the Memorandum. We think this proposal has merit, and accordingly we suggest that it be discussed at the next meeting of the Valley States Conference on October 3. I am attaching, as a possible basis for discussion, a draft of a proposed substitute agreement which provides for the continuation of the Valley States Conference as an organization within which problems and activities of mutual interest can be discussed and evaluated, and opportunities found to knit our activities more closely together. Copies are being sent to the principals, as well as to the other members of the correlating committee.

We believe the Conference has performed a very important function in that it has enabled each of the parties to obtain a better understanding of the objectives and programs of the others. It is an arrangement which we think should continue to be available to the parties for this purpose. We hope you and the other interested parties concur.

We would be remiss if we did not take this occasion to express to you once more our deep appreciation of the energy, skill, and devotion which have characterized your efforts in connection with this work over the past 15 years. We share your view that there are few things more important in our national life today than the preservation and strengthening of the initiative and competence of local institutions.

Sincerely yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

John Oliver
General Manager

Attachment

AGREEMENT among UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, and the LAND GRANT COLLEGES OF THE STATES OF ALABAMA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH CAROLINA TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA

Background

In 1934 the parties entered into a Memorandum of Understanding relating to the coordination of their respective agricultural activities in the Tennessee Valley. In connection with that Memorandum the parties established a Valley States Conference which has met periodically for the purpose of furthering the objectives of the

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Memorandum. It is now recognized that the Memorandum no longer represents the views of all parties to the agreement. The parties recognize, however, that the Valley States Conference has performed a very important function in enabling each party to obtain a better understanding of the objectives and programs of the others. Accordingly, they desire to continue the Conference as an organization within which views may be exchanged, problems and activities of mutual interest discussed, and opportunities found to knit their respective activities in the Tennessee Valley more closely together.

Agreement

1. The Memorandum of Understanding dated November 20, 1934, as extended and amended, is hereby rescinded and cancelled, and the Correlating Committee established under that Memorandum is abolished.
2. The Valley States Conference as presently constituted will continue to meet at periodic intervals, in order that the parties may discuss and exchange views on problems and activities in the field of agriculture in the Tennessee Valley which are of mutual interest.
3. The Valley States Conference shall have an Executive Committee composed of seven members, two appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture, two appointed by TVA, and three appointed by the Land-Grant Colleges. The Executive Committee shall select one of its members to act as chairman. It shall be responsible for fixing the dates and places for the meetings of the conference and for preparing and distributing the program and agenda for each meeting in advance of the meeting. It may arrange for the participation of non-member agencies and organizations whenever it determines that such participation is desirable.
4. The Executive Committee may take such further steps as it may deem appropriate to the orderly and efficient conduct of the affairs of the Conference.
5. This agreement shall become effective on _____ and shall continue in effect until cancelled. Any party may withdraw at any time by giving written notice to the other parties.

Report of Task Force on
Preparation of Work Plan

At the last meeting of the Conference, the Task Force on Preparation of Work Plan, consisting of Frank S. Chance, Chairman, E. P. Callahan, C. F. Clayton, A. S. Fry, Charles R. Hursh, R. E. McKnight, R. M. Reaves, and H. N. Young, submitted a report which was adopted by the Conference.

This report was considered by the Correlating Committee at its meeting on April 27, 1951, and the following letter, dated May 22, 1951, was addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in reference to this matter:

AGENCY COOPERATION

The Honorable Charles F. Brannan
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

At the meeting of the Valley-States Conference on November 30, 1950, the Correlating Committee submitted the following proposal:

Subject to the concurrence of this Conference and to the approval of the principals, the Correlating Committee proposes to encourage and assist the initiation of region-wide work to:

1. Identify and set forth the "specific" problems and objectives in land-water relationships within the Valley--by subwatersheds and minor watersheds to the degree necessary.
2. Develop suggestions and recommendations for each type of research work, educational activities and technical and other assistance needed, including the extent to which each may serve to meet the specific problems and attain objectives that fall within the Tennessee Basin development program.
3. Recommend an integrated program of research work, educational activities and technical and other assistance needed for the Tennessee Basin in line with the "specific" objectives mentioned in item 1 above.

With the view of further establishing these broad guides as soon as possible, the committee stated that this job should be completed in 1952 and the findings and recommendations published early in 1953. The following motion was adopted by the Conference:

I move that arrangements for getting this plan made for the two-year job be left to the Correlating Committee, with the suggestion that the Correlating Committee consider the desirability of accomplishing the making of a plan by engaging a small task force of technicians who will actually put the plan together; and that the Correlating Committee further make the fullest possible use of the present standing committees of the Conference to review that plan before it is presented to the Conference.

The following persons were appointed to serve on the Task Force on Preparation of Work Plan: Frank S. Chance, Chairman; E. P. Callahan, C. F. Clayton, A. S. Fry, Charles R. Hursh, R. E. McKnight, R. M. Reaves, and H. N. Young.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

At the meeting of the Valley States Conference on April 11, 1951, the Task Force submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Conference;

1. Adopt the work plan submitted by Messrs. Fry and McKnight as a basis for the definition, inventory, and rating of sub-watersheds, with the understanding that this plan, together with the other suggestions and recommendations submitted, will be utilized by the Work Committee to prepare a general work plan. This work plan will become effective when approved by the Correlating Committee.
2. Establish a committee to be known as "Working Committee on Preparation of Land-Water Relationship Program for the Tennessee Valley." This committee shall consist of three persons, one to be designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; and one to be designated by the University of Tennessee, for the seven Colleges; provided that the work for which the committee is established shall constitute the principal assignment of each of its members. The short title of the committee shall be "Working Committee."
3. The Working Committee, operating under the guidance of the Correlating Committee, shall be responsible for accomplishing the formulation of a land-water relationship program for the Tennessee River Basin, to be completed by January 1, 1953. Initially, the Working Committee will break up the job by subjects or fields of work, to show both the framework and scope of the program which is to be formulated. On approval of this prospectus of the job by the Correlating Committee, the Working Committee may, with the concurrence of the administrative official concerned, appoint subcommittees for the various subjects or fields of work, such as the following:
 - A. Definition, inventory, and rating of subwatersheds in the Tennessee Basin
 - B. Farm program by subwatersheds
 - C. Forestry program by subwatersheds
 - D. Extension education by subwatersheds
 - E. Research and investigations by subwatersheds
 - F. Program for control of sedimentation by subwatersheds
 - G. Program for control or alleviation of flood damage on minor tributaries
4. The Correlating Committee will be responsible for the general correlation of the work. In performing this function, the Correlating Committee will make full use of the services of the

AGENCY COOPERATION

standing committees of the Valley-States Conference.

5. The general report will be approved by the principals prior to release or publication.

At its meeting on April 27, the Correlating Committee agreed to send a copy of the report of the Task Force to the principals to the memorandum of understanding. In transmitting the report, the Correlating Committee wishes, however, to point out certain reservations it has concerning the make-up of the Working Committee. For example, the report recommends, in part, "and one to be designated by the University of Tennessee, for the seven Colleges." The Correlating Committee believes that the representative of the seven Colleges should be mutually acceptable to the seven Colleges and that mutually agreeable arrangements should be worked out for financing such an employee.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas P. Cooper
Chairman

An identical letter, dated May 22, was sent to Mr. Gordon R. Clapp, Chairman of the Board, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Through an oversight, the same letter, to the Presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges of the Valley States, did not go out until August 17.

On June 26, Mr. Clapp replied as follows:

Dean Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee
College of Agriculture
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Dear Dean Cooper:

I note from your letter of May 22 that the report of the Task Force has been sent to us without recommendation of the Correlating Committee, and you refer to certain reservations which the committee has concerning the make-up of the Work Committee proposed in the report. The letter came while Mr. McAmis was on leave and has been held for his attention. We are now giving consideration to the proposal of the Task Force and to how these proposals may be fitted into our current and future working relationships with the agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Clapp
Chairman of the Board

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

On August 20, President Fred T. Mitchell, Mississippi State College, replied as follows:

Dr. Thomas P. Cooper
Chairman, Correlating Committee
c/o Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Cooper:

Your letter of August 17, 1951, concerning the report of the Task Force on Preparation of Work Plan, has been received.

I have gone over the work of the Correlating Committee, and I think it is a splendid approach to the complicated subject with which we have been dealing for many months. It is my opinion that the report which was submitted by the Valley-States Conference on April 11, 1951, would be broad enough to cover almost any type of program which might be developed.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, page 3, concerning the meeting on April 27 of the Correlating Committee, I would have no objection to the Committee which is proposed in this program. I think it might be highly desirable to have such a Committee concentrated in a small area rather than a Committee spread over the several states.

With every good wish and kind personal regards.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Fred T. Mitchell

Fred T. Mitchell
President

On August 21, President H. L. Donovan, University of Kentucky, replied as follows:

Dr. Thomas P. Cooper
University of Kentucky

My dear Dr. Cooper:

In response to your letter of August 17 on the report of the Correlating Committee, may I say that I have read this report carefully and that I think the objectives set forth by the Correlating Committee for the region are valid and should be recognized as desirable goals. The plan to complete the findings in 1952 and publish these early in 1953 is highly desirable.

The Correlating Committee's plan to organize a "working committee" to complement this project appears to me to be a very excellent

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approach to the solution of the problem; however, I think that more than one person on this committee should be from land-grant institutions. If there is only one person on the committee, I think it is logical that the University of Tennessee should have that representative because most of the Valley is in the State of Tennessee.

I trust that the Correlating Committee may eventually be able to bring out a report that will be acceptable to all the agencies interested in the development of the Tennessee Valley agricultural program.

Cordially yours,

/s/ H. L. Donovan

H. L. Donovan
President

On August 25, President C. E. Brehm, University of Tennessee, replied as follows:

Dean Thomas P. Cooper
Chairman, Correlating Committee
c/o Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Dean Cooper:

Replying to your letter of August 17 to which is attached another letter, setting forth the procedure for the establishment of a "Working Committee on Preparation of Land-Water Relationship Program for the Tennessee Valley."

The program, as it has been outlined, seems to be all right, for the "Working Committee" to make the survey. However, rather than the University of Tennessee designating one of the representatives to represent the seven colleges, I think it would be more satisfactory if the seven Colleges would agree on a representative. That is the only question I raise about the whole matter.

Yours very truly,

/s/ C. E. Brehm

C. E. Brehm
President

The following letter, dated September 24, 1951, from Chancellor J. W. Harrelson, University of North Carolina, was received:

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Dean Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Dean Cooper:

President Gordon Gray has asked that I reply to your letter of 17 August 1951, regarding the Tennessee Valley Program.

I have consulted with our College people who are interested in this matter, and we approve of the plan in general. We do think, however, that the representative of the colleges should be mutually acceptable to all of the colleges.

In financing the program, if it cannot be handled through the Tennessee Valley Authority budget, this institution would have to get approval from our State Budget Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. W. Harrelson

J. W. Harrelson
Chancellor

The Correlating Committee will welcome further suggestions from the Conference in regard to this matter.

Study of Rural Negro Population
in the Tennessee Valley Region

This study was called to the attention of the Correlating Committee at its meeting on April 27. The question was raised as to whether the Correlating Committee might wish to sponsor publication of the results of this cooperative study. The committee agreed that the suggestion merited consideration and voted to refer the question to the Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry for consideration and recommendation to the Correlating Committee. On May 25, the matter was referred to the Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry, with the following explanatory statement, prepared by the Government Research Branch, Tennessee Valley Authority:

STUDY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE AS IT AFFECTS THE
RURAL NEGRO POPULATION IN THE
TENNESSEE VALLEY REGION

The purpose of this cooperative study is to examine elements of social and economic change in rural sectors of the seven Valley States, in order to understand better the effect of these changes upon the rural Negro population. It is apparent that profound changes have occurred

RURAL NEGRO POPULATION IN TENNESSEE VALLEY

in the agricultural economy of the South, and the rate of change has been accelerating in recent years. Such developments as shifts to a grassland, livestock economy, farm mechanization and electrification, new opportunities for rural education and training, changes in types and size of farms, new rural industries, emerging patterns of rural communication and community organization, and basic changes in the nature of rural employment and income, all have their impact upon rural and farm people. In many respects, the developments have particular and identifiable impacts upon rural Negro people.

This study is limited to an investigation of the rural areas of the following states: Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Kentucky, and Virginia. The focus of the study is on the impact of farm mechanization and electrification, changes in agricultural patterns and industrialization, and the stability of the rural Negro population in these states. The study will be undertaken in each state by the respective Negro land-grant colleges, under supervision of Research Director Ernest E. Neal.

This research will proceed in three stages. Stage One will be concerned with tabulation of census data from 1920-1950 for all the counties in the states on population, farm mechanization, farm electrification, selected farm crops (such as cotton, tobacco, livestock, and specialty crops), farm tenure, and occupations. These data will be arranged in tables and charts accompanied with an analysis.

Stage Two will be concerned with selecting from the census data counties in each of the seven states that show marked changes in the increase of Negro farm ownership over the thirty-year period, counties that show marked decrease of Negro farm ownership during the period, and counties that have remained more or less stable over the thirty-year period.

The county showing the greatest increase in Negro farm ownership, the greatest decrease in Negro farm ownership, and the least change in Negro farm ownership in each state will be selected for intensive study. In each of these counties, a community most representative of the county trend will be selected to study the factors contributing to change or lack of change.

Stage Three of the study will be concerned with the development of a training and service program based on the findings of the study.

The first stage of the study has just gotten under way and the completion date is set for early fall. The second stage will begin immediately thereafter and will continue through the summer of 1952. The third stage will be developed by around January 1953.

No publication plans have been made at this early stage by either TVA or the colleges, although some provisions relating to

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

publication of the research are included in the contract agreement.

It seems likely that each of the three stages of the project will produce documents that can be considered for publication. These might be published on a state-by-state basis (i.e., as bulletins of the various experiment stations) or some cooperative arrangement might be worked out for joint publication of research embracing the seven-state region. Decisions of this nature will depend in part upon the character of the research findings.

I understand that Mr. Robert E. Lowry, Assistant Chief, Government Research Branch, Tennessee Valley Authority, is present today and will give you further particulars in regard to this work at the conclusion of the report of the Correlating Committee.

Resolution Relating to Procurement of
Elemental Phosphorus for Military Use

Pursuant to the action taken by the Conference at its last meeting, the following letter, dated May 21, was sent to Secretary Brannan:

The Honorable Charles F. Brannan
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

At a recent meeting of the Valley-States Conference, on which seven southeastern Land-Grant Colleges, the USDA, and TVA are represented, there was discussed the problem of meeting the critical demand for phosphatic fertilizers so that American farmers can meet their defense crop production goals.

TVA, which produces less than one-fifth of the country's total elemental phosphorus, is currently supplying 100 percent of the Nation's military phosphorus. Approximately two-thirds of the country's total elemental phosphorus production goes into nonfertilizer use, much of it for uses that are not even remotely connected with military use or essential civilian use. Therefore, this Conference urges that immediate steps be taken to bring about a fair allocation of the military phosphorus requirements among all major producers. We suggest that a straight pro rata share would constitute a basis which would not discriminate against agriculture as compared with other users of phosphorus.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Thomas P. Cooper

Thomas P. Cooper
Chairman

ELEMENTAL PHOSPHORUS FOR MILITARY USE

An identical letter was sent to Chairman Clapp of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Assistant Secretary K. T. Hutchinson replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

June 14, 1951

Mr. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee
c/o Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Thank you for your letter of May 21 suggesting that military requirements for elemental phosphorus be prorated among all major producers and thus permit TVA to increase production of phosphatic fertilizers.

We have for some time been concerned regarding this situation and have communicated with TVA officials in efforts to work out a satisfactory solution. A conference to consider the problem is now being arranged here in Washington. Representatives of the Authority, the Department of Agriculture, the National Production Authority, and the Military will participate. I shall be pleased to let you know the outcome of this conference.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ K. T. Hutchinson

Assistant Secretary

Chairman Clapp replied as follows:

June 21, 1951

Dr. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee
Care of University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Dear Dr. Cooper:

Thank you for your letter of May 21 recording the expression of the Valley States Conference on the need for allocation of military phosphorus requirements among all major producers. This statement from a group so vitally concerned with the problem of maintaining agricultural production on a sound basis should be very helpful. I am glad to know that you also sent your suggestion to the Secretary of Agriculture since I am sure it will be useful to him in representing agriculture's interest in the uses to which TVA's products can be put.

I understand, too, that TVA representatives have explained to your committee our concern about the problem you raise and the steps which we have been able to take. We brought the matter to the attention of the Chemical Corps early this year and were assured by the Corps that it would try to fill a share of its requirements from other sources. We have also responded to the Secretary of Agriculture, who early in March expressed views similar to those expressed in your letter. We pointed out to the Secretary that we are planning to increase production of fused tricalcium phosphate, made by a process which does not require elemental phosphorus. We suggested, too, that if the Chemical Corps should be unsuccessful in securing a fair share of its phosphorus requirements from private industry and make further requests upon TVA, the Secretary's strong views urging a pro rata arrangement from all producers should be made known to the agency responsible for settling such questions of conflicting needs to see to it that industry accepts an equitable allocation.

We appreciate your interest in this matter, and Mr. McAmis will keep your committee informed of TVA fertilizer production and distribution schedules.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Clapp
Chairman of the Board

P. S. Recent developments indicate TVA is going to be expected to supply almost all of the military requirements unless USDA gets busy.

GRC

Tribute to Director Schaub

It was the privilege of the Correlating Committee to include in the proceedings of the last Conference a copy of a telegram received from the Honorable Frank P. Graham, in which he pays tribute to Director Schaub, who has been a member of this Conference since it was founded. This statement appears in the proceedings of the Thirty-Fifth Valley States Conference, page 11.

DIRECTOR SCHAUB

On May 28, the Correlating Committee sent Dr. Graham's statement to Director Schaub with the following letter of transmittal:

Director I. O. Schaub
Agricultural Extension Service
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Director Schaub:

On behalf of the Correlating Committee and of the Valley-States Conference, and with deep personal pleasure, we transmit the enclosed statement of our mutual friend, President Frank Graham, in which he expresses our indebtedness to you as a leader and contributor in the field of agricultural education, and our affectionate regard for you as a colleague and friend.

By direction of the Correlating Committee, President Graham's statement has been included in the proceedings of the Valley-States Conference.

Sincerely yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL
CORRELATING COMMITTEE

/s/ J. C. Dykes
J. C. Dykes

/s/ J. C. McAmis
J. C. McAmis

/s/ Thomas Cooper
Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman

On May 31, Dean Schaub replied in a letter which is typical of him, and which I know you will all be glad to hear:

Dean Thomas P. Cooper
College of Agriculture
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dean Cooper:

I have received a letter of May 28 enclosing the statement from Dr. Graham in which he praises me unduly. I am not so old as yet, however, that I fail to get a kick out of something of this kind even though I do realize it is somewhat exaggerated. It was very considerate of Dr. Graham to say only the nice things, because I am sure that if he cared to he could off-set all of the good with plenty of the bad. At any rate, it does tickle my vanity to some extent and I appreciate it very much.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

I miss not being in on some of the scraps in the Valley Conference.
Perhaps since I am not there, everything is lovely. I hope so, anyway.

Yours truly,

/s/ I. O. Schaub

I. O. Schaub, Consultant
School of Agriculture

Committee Assignments

Committee on Method and Procedure for Farm
Classification and Analysis in the Tennessee Valley

On August 27, Mr. John Blackmore, Chief, Analysis Branch, Tennessee Valley Authority, was appointed chairman of this committee, to succeed Mr. Lester E. Odom, who has resigned as a member of the staff of the Soil Survey Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and on September 6, Mr. Max J. Edwards, Soil Correlator, Southern States, Division of Soil Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was appointed to succeed Mr. Odom as a member of this committee.

The membership of this committee is now as follows: John Blackmore, Chairman; Samuel W. Atkins, USDA; H. J. Bonser, University of Tennessee; Max J. Edwards, USDA; J. W. Moon, TVA; O. T. Osgood, Mississippi State College; and K. J. Seigworth, TVA.

Committee on Plant Facilities and Products

The term of Walter S. Brown as a member of this committee expires on October 5, 1951. Dean C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, has been appointed to this committee to succeed Director Brown, for a three-year term ending October 5, 1954.

The membership of this committee now includes the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
C. H. Young, Chairman	October 5, 1952
Roland Crumpler	October 5, 1952
C. C. Murray	October 5, 1954
N. D. Peacock	October 5, 1953

Regular meeting: Second Monday in November

Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry

Mr. J. W. Moon, whose term as a member of this committee expires on October 5, 1951, has been reappointed for a three-year term ending October 5, 1954.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

The membership of this committee now includes the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
R. E. McArdle, Chairman	October 5, 1952
J. W. Moon	October 5, 1954
D. S. Weaver	October 5, 1953
H. N. Young	October 5, 1952

Regular meeting: Second Wednesday in January

Committee on Water and Land Use

Mr. Willis M. Baker, whose term as a member of this committee expires on October 5, 1951, has been reappointed for a three-year term ending October 5, 1954.

The membership of this committee now includes the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Frank S. Chance, Chairman	October 5, 1952
Willis M. Baker	October 5, 1954
P. O. Davis	October 5, 1952
T. L. Gaston	October 5, 1953

Regular meeting: Second Wednesday in December

Next Meeting of Conference

The Correlating Committee recommends that the next meeting of the Conference be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Wednesday, April 2, 1952.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee has no additional proposals or recommendations to make.

This concludes the report of the Correlating Committee.

RURAL NEGRO POPULATION IN TENNESSEE VALLEY

STUDY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE AS
IT AFFECTS THE RURAL NEGRO POPULATION
IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY REGION^{4/}by
Robert E. Lowry

The research project which Mr. Clayton asked me to talk about briefly today has the somewhat imposing title: "Study of Social and Economic Change as it Affects the Rural Negro Population in the Tennessee Valley." More simply, it is a study of the problems of rural Negroes by their own people, on a more extensive basis, we believe, than has ever been attempted before.

The project was first proposed to TVA by the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges in the spring of 1950. After a series of discussions, a contract agreement was worked out between TVA and the Conference. TVA agreed to reimburse the Conference for the services of a project director for conduct of the research and action program. This program began early in 1951 and is to extend over a 2-year period. Participants are the Negro Land-Grant Colleges of the seven Tennessee Valley states.

The first action of the Conference after the contract agreement was signed was to secure the services of the director of the Rural Life Council at Tuskegee Institute as project director. A work plan has been prepared within the framework of the project outline. This work plan was presented to the social science staffs of the Negro colleges at a meeting in Knoxville last spring, and work in the colleges began shortly afterward.

Before describing in a little more detail what this project proposes to do, I would like to mention briefly a little background. There are two elements in this background. One is the social study project sponsored by the Conference of Presidents since 1942. This has operated on an annual budget of less than \$3,000, of which Howard University has contributed \$1,000, and the remainder contributed by the 17 associated colleges. This project has attempted with some success to stimulate social science research in the Negro colleges. The results were published in periodic proceedings of the Conference. A limiting factor has been lack of funds for giving guidance and direction to the colleges in their research. It was this which brought about the request that TVA sponsor a coordinated research program which would challenge and stimulate the research facilities of the colleges in the Tennessee Valley states and add greatly to our knowledge of the region as well as to the understanding that these colleges had of the problems and needs of their own people.

A second element in the background of this project and one which did much to shape the program content, was a research project undertaken by Tuskegee Institute on which TVA assisted financially. This research was directed by the Rural Life Council at Tuskegee. It selected six functional farm types from Negro communities in cotton areas of Alabama. Four of the communities are in Tennessee Valley counties, the remainder being in non-Valley sectors of the state. These communities were selected with the help of the local county agents. The families in each community were interviewed by field workers, in order to understand the types of problems they were facing in the rapidly

^{4/} See text, p. 15.

ROBERT E. LOWRY

changing cotton economy, and the processes of adjustment that seemed necessary. The authors found that some of the problems were what might be considered as common to the entire cotton South; others were peculiar to the six types of communities studied.

The problems of all these communities are summed up by the authors as needs for better education, better vocational training, and better coordinated agricultural services.

The present study broadens the area to the seven Valley states, but it is still basically a study of the changing situation of the rural Negro in a changing South. The work divides itself into three stages. The first stage is a compilation of data which will select in each state the county where changes in the rural Negro population have been greatest in such things as land ownership, migration, farm electrification, and farm mechanization over a 30-year period. In the second stage, communities of these counties in each state will be studied in the field to try to discover the reasons for the changes--both upward and downward. The third stage will be an analysis, with suggestions of action programs to meet the situations which are uncovered.

The first stage was scheduled to take six months, beginning last spring. I think it is noteworthy that six of the seven colleges have completed this first stage in the time assigned.

The second stage is scheduled to take 12 months. A conference is planned for next month in which the results of the first stage will be discussed.

The third stage will take the last six months of the 2-year project.

There are several things about the project which I might mention briefly:

1. To our knowledge it is the first truly cooperative regional research that the Negro Land-Grant Colleges have engaged in.
2. TVA assistance goes to meet the expenses of a research director only. The work in each college is done at its own expense. Most of the colleges have had a staff member and two students engaged for the past several months in the tabulation of basic data which took up nearly all of the first stage.
3. The three stages--tabulation, field work, and program analysis--are progressively more challenging, and take into account a gradual growth in research competence and facilities of the colleges.
4. The value to the colleges is in this opportunity to grow in research experience, under a trained research director and to gain in status and recognition. We hope the findings will result in improved curricula in the colleges, better teaching staff, and a program of extension directed to the problems of the people these colleges are serving.

DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF TVA FERTILIZERS

5. We also hope that the Valley States Conference will continue its interest in the project. We are not prepared to suggest specifically how this interest might be most usefully applied. We do know that the colleges are concerned about possibilities of their work coming out in some published form. This obviously is not the time or place to suggest any commitments on your part to assist in publication arrangements. We do know, however, that an expression of interest by your group in this very worth-while project would be a "shot in the arm" to the people in the colleges who are doing the work with very little direct return for their efforts.

PROGRAM OF DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF TVA FERTILIZERS^{5/}

by

Shelden L. Clement

The purpose of TVA's chemical plant at Muscle Shoals is two-fold: First, production of munitions for defense when needed; and second, the development of new and improved fertilizer products and processes. In this discussion we are concerned primarily with the distribution and use of these fertilizers.

TVA fertilizer products are distributed in three ways: (1) comparatively small amounts go to the agricultural experiment stations for controlled testing; (2) somewhat larger amounts are supplied to farmers cooperating in the test-demonstration farm activities; and (3) materials produced in plant scale experimental operations in excess of needs for tests and demonstrations are sold under contracts providing for additional experimental and educational activity. Distributors of TVA fertilizers agree to conduct educational programs for securing new or improved fertilizer uses in accord with programs agreed upon in the respective states and to furnish pertinent information concerning fertilizer distribution. Under these arrangements, TVA obtains distribution cost data and such information as the results of educational activities, farmer acceptance of new kinds of products, and farmer preference as to kinds or conditions of materials.

Within the Tennessee Valley, TVA has fertilizer distribution contracts with the following federated cooperatives:

Tennessee Farmers Cooperative, Nashville, Tennessee
 Valley Counties of Kentucky Cooperative, Murray, Kentucky
 Southwest Virginia Cooperative, Bristol, Virginia
 Allied Farmers Cooperative, Asheville, North Carolina
 Farmers Federation Cooperative, Asheville, North Carolina
 Georgia Mountain Growers Association, Blue Ridge, Georgia
 Tennessee Valley Cooperatives, Decatur, Alabama (The contract with this cooperative is not direct with TVA but is included under the contract between TVA and Associated Cooperatives).

^{5/} See text, p. 15.

SHELDEN L. CLEMENT

In addition to the contracts with these Valley federations, TVA has direct contracts with the following six local associations:

Alcorn County Cooperative (AAL), Corinth, Mississippi
 Itawamba Farm Improvement Association (AAL), Fulton, Mississippi
 Prentiss County Cooperative (AAL), Booneville, Mississippi
 Tishomingo County Farm Improvement Association (AAL), Iuka,
 Mississippi
 Anderson County Soil Conservation Association, Clinton, Tennessee
 Campbell County Soil Erosion Control Association, Jacksboro,
 Tennessee

Outside the Valley, TVA has fertilizer distribution contracts with three wholesale regional cooperatives and seven industry distributors. The wholesale regional cooperatives are:

Associated Cooperatives, Sheffield, Alabama, serving 38 member cooperatives;
 Central Farmers Fertilizer Company, Chicago, Illinois, with a membership of 15 state and regional cooperatives;
 Western Fertilizer Association, Seattle, Washington, with a membership of 10 state and regional cooperatives.

The industry distributors are:

Capital Fertilizer Company, Montgomery, Alabama
 Epting Distributing Company, Leesville, South Carolina
 Knoxville Fertilizer Company, Knoxville, Tennessee
 Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland
 Cornland Plant Foods, Grinnell, Iowa
 Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Maryland
 Sylacauga Fertilizer Company, Sylacauga, Alabama

A brief description of the provisions of these contracts may be of interest. Those agreements with the Valley cooperatives provide that the cooperatives will promote the test-demonstration activities and be responsible for the handling, storage, delivery, and all other business activities connected with the distribution of these materials. It is provided that in those counties where there are test-demonstration associations, the cooperative will carry on test-demonstration through such test-demonstration associations in cooperation with the State extension service.

The contracts both within the Tennessee Valley and outside provide for sale to the cooperatives and the industry firms of concentrated superphosphate, calcium metaphosphate, and ammonium nitrate. Prices and terms of sale are specified. The contracts provide that in order to inaugurate, conduct, and intensify the improved fertilizer use program, each contracting distributor will develop and conduct an effective program designed to get TVA fertilizers into uses agreed upon in the respective states and furnish TVA at the beginning of each fiscal year a statement of its plans and goals for such a program. After the close of the fiscal year, each organization is to submit to TVA a report as to progress made in the accomplishment of the purposes of its improved fertilizer use program established for the previous fiscal year. The contracts provide that each distributor will make available to TVA such

DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF TVA FERTILIZERS

records and accounts as are necessary to determine costs of distribution of TVA fertilizers.

In addition to these contracts, TVA has fertilizer distribution contracts with 28 test-demonstration associations or committees (outside the Tennessee Valley) which provide for distribution of test-demonstration fertilizers only.

It might be well here to give you some idea of the development of the improved fertilizer use program. As stated earlier, TVA is charged with the responsibility for conducting a program of research and development in new fertilizer processes and products and in testing and introducing these products for new and improved uses. In general, these new and improved uses support the conservation of agricultural resources, better utilization of farm resources (including farm labor), and the desired adjustments of agricultural production. For several years, TVA fertilizers have been distributed under arrangements which seek to get these fertilizers used in new and improved ways and distributed most efficiently and at the lowest cost to the user. In order to further the objectives of improved and selected uses of TVA fertilizers, TVA is committed to give preference in supply to those distributors and farmers who give assurance that these fertilizers will be used for defined and agreed-upon purposes. It is recognized that the best uses for TVA fertilizers will vary from one region to another, and consequently, it is impractical to identify one set of specific uses which will be best for all areas of the country. It is evident, of course, that the best uses of each of these fertilizers will vary from one material to another. It is also recognized that the preferential uses of TVA fertilizers should be determined on the basis of national, state, and local interests, as well as on those of the individual farmer. For this reason, TVA seeks the advice of as many as possible of the federal, state, and local agencies interested in soil and water conservation and agricultural production. The fertilizers produced in these publicly owned plants constitute only a small portion of the total fertilizer supply of the Nation, and it is hoped that this limited amount can go into selected new or improved uses which will contribute to a desirable new pattern of fertilizer application in many farm communities. In fiscal year 1950, TVA produced approximately 136,600 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, 125,400 tons of concentrated superphosphate, 16,300 tons of calcium metaphosphate, and 17,400 tons of fused tricalcium phosphate. This production represented less than 5 percent of the fertilizer nitrogen and phosphorus consumed in the United States.

In order to discuss the improved fertilizer use program, determine the most desirable uses, work out procedures which will assure the most effective and economical distribution of TVA fertilizers for the agreed-upon purposes, and provide a means of certifying to performance by distributors and users, conferences have been held in all states where TVA fertilizers are distributed. Participants in these conferences were representatives of the distributors, the land-grant colleges, appropriate agencies of the USDA, and TVA. In a few of the states agreement on the selected uses of TVA fertilizers was reached at the conference held in the state. In most of the states, however, a committee, composed of representatives of the land-grant college, appropriate agencies of USDA, and the distributors, was appointed to develop statements on proposed uses. These statements were then submitted to TVA by either a representative of the land-grant college or the distributors. In some states the requirements for selected uses were estimated by this committee and in other states by the distributors. The majority of the proposed uses are acceptable to TVA,

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but in a number of instances the uses were not sufficiently defined as demonstrations of improved fertilization systems or practices that TVA could accept them for preferential allocations. In the latter case, these States were given an opportunity to revise their proposals in order to receive allocations of TVA fertilizers in the second six-month period of the fiscal year. In general, these new and improved uses support the conservation of agricultural resources, the efficiency of farm labor, and the adjustment of agricultural production. These proposed uses may be divided into two categories:

1. Use on sod and other close-growing crops for permanent and temporary pasture, hay, winter cover, and production of grass and legume seeds.
2. Use on other crops in relatively wide-scale, well-defined demonstrations of improved fertilization systems or practices recommended by the land-grant colleges but which have not been generally adopted by farmers.

Allocations of TVA fertilizers to the distributors were determined on the basis of the uses proposed and the estimated quantities required for those uses, with the understanding that each distributor will submit to TVA satisfactory evidence of its program to get these fertilizers into the uses agreed upon. In the first six months of fiscal year 1951, approximately 52 percent of the TVA ammonium nitrate shipped was used on sod crops. Allocations for the comparable period in 1952 provide for at least 95 percent to be used on such crops. Our estimate indicates that approximately 25 percent of the ammonium nitrate shipped in the second half of fiscal year 1951 was used on sod crops. Although total requests for use on such crops in the second six months of fiscal year 1952 exceed our estimated production, the major portion of the tonnage for use on sod crops would be required in the months of January through March. Present indications are that TVA production in April, May, and June will exceed requirements for sod crops by a considerable quantity. The excess quantity cannot be estimated until requirements are submitted for the second six-month period. It is our desire to get the entire TVA production into worth-while demonstrations of new or improved fertilizer uses.

ADDRESS

by

C. C. MURRAY^{6/}

Dean and Director, College of Agriculture
The University of Georgia

Introductory Remarks

I consider it a distinct honor for me, a relative "newcomer" in this group, to be asked to address the Thirty-Sixth Valley States Conference. Some of you, I am sure, have attended nearly all these meetings, and several of you have been working in the Valley throughout the entire period. Consequently, I approach the task of talking to you about developments and possibilities in the Tennessee Valley with the greatest humility and with a deep sense of privilege. I sincerely trust that I may be able to present some thoughts

^{6/} See text, p. 19.

ADDRESS

which will justify this opportunity.

Early in the spring of this year down at Blue Ridge, Georgia, we had a meeting of representative test-demonstration farm families from all the Valley counties. The theme of this meeting was "Fifteen Years After" and during the day we attempted to examine what had been accomplished, what the present problems are, and to make some plans for the future. At that meeting I tried to evaluate the effects of test-demonstration work in Georgia on the agriculture and agricultural agencies in the State. Mr. Neil Bass, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, flattered me by asking permission to have my talk mimeographed, and I understand it was distributed to members of this group. I suspect that the meeting I have mentioned and the paper I have referred to are partially responsible for my invitation to talk to you here today.

Naturally, there would be no particular point in repeating again what I said before and what you have already read. Still, it is going to be difficult to talk about the opportunities and possibilities in this great Valley without some degree of repetition. Of course, you know I have not been directly involved in the cooperative work with TVA until more recently; consequently, most of my information has come from others. I hope that by virtue of this fact I have an entirely objective point of view.

In the brief time allotted me I would like to discuss with this group five or six topics with which we are all vitally concerned and about which we must have some kind of program. And when I say we, I am referring primarily to Land-Grant institutions in the several States and then the TVA to the degree they consider themselves concerned and obligated.

I. Need for New Outlook, New Objectives, and New Approaches

In 1933, 1934, and 1935, the southeastern area of the United States was admittedly economic problem No. 1. Our agricultural and industrial economy was flat on its face. We were not very concerned about protecting our land. Neither had we realized the potential productive capacity of our soils. We had no credit, no reserves, no opportunities (at least, we didn't recognize many), and most of our people had precious little hope. In an attempt to remedy these situations, not only in the South but throughout the Nation, the government created credit reforms, service agencies, agricultural adjustment programs, etc. And along with all these new innovations and opportunities came TVA, offering to the institutions in the several State a cooperative program which, in a modest way, would encourage them to start finding out on a few farms what could be done and almost simultaneously demonstrating these findings to ever increasing numbers of neighboring farms. It was a wonderful opportunity and was enthusiastically initiated. Of course, the thing that pleased us then, and still pleases us in retrospect, was that the colleges, TVA, the farm family, and other interested forces all had an opportunity to participate in identifying the problems, making suggestions as to solving them, and determining the procedures to be used.

All of us are familiar with the tremendous progress that has been made. Today, instead of being economic problem No. 1, the South is setting the pace in agricultural, industrial, and social development. And also in percent of increased

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income. Many factors contributed to this revolution. I am persuaded that the developments in the Tennessee Valley, the availability of abundant and reasonably priced power, the intelligent approach to the use of a region's resources, the stimulation to agricultural research and the awakening of hope in a depressed area, all have contributed to the changes which have come about. But we must not lose sight of the fact that significant changes were taking place throughout the Nation and that the preparation and execution of the war brought opportunities for expanding production and increased prices. In 1951 the lands of the South are producing more than ever in their history. Many farmers know how to fertilize, manage, and protect their land. The demand and the price for agricultural products are both strong. Ample credit is available, homes have been repaired and rebuilt, equipment has been replenished, organizations have grown strong and farmers, along with most other people in the South, are confident and aggressive.

This is why I say we people in the agricultural field need to carefully examine what we have accomplished, determine what it signifies, and to what extent it should be expanded. We know that thousands of test-demonstration farms have changed their land use and consequently their farm management pattern. They have protected their land and increased the number and variety of their livestock, and other thousands of farmers have followed their lead. So far as watershed protection is concerned, this is highly satisfactory, and so far as present prices are concerned, it is economically sound for these farmers. It gives the colleges a feeling of pride to have led such an advance, but we need to seriously inquire--will all these changes be economically sound during periods of variation in demand, price, and credit? To what extent should all farmers be encouraged to "go and do likewise"? And to what extent do we know how to most efficiently manage this changed type of farm? What I am trying to say is that certainly we have not solved all of our problems, and the ones facing us now are larger in significance and more difficult of solution because we are liable to be lulled into a false feeling of confidence and prosperity. We need a new outlook and a new approach to challenge the attention and cooperation of farmers and farm organizations. The same things which would appeal to hopeless and discouraged men in 1935 will hardly interest the farmers in the Valley at this time. All of us need to approach this problem with imagination, and our programs should be more flexible and dynamic than ever before. Our program has been effective as an educational device. Much has been accomplished. But education is a journey which has no end. We can't stand still. We must move forward. Where must we go? And, which is the best route to follow?

II. Appraisal and Evaluation of Farm and Home Developments within the Valley and the Projection of These into the Future

It is almost unbelievable when we go back to 1935 in our thinking and compare the situation at that time with those things which are now apparent on farms and in homes within the Valley. At that time we were concerning ourselves with a great deal of land that was uncovered and with a system of agriculture that was bringing about a steady loss in basic wealth. As Mrs. Williams said at a meeting in Burning Bush Community, it was just fifteen years ago that the only so-called improved facility which she had in her home was an old ice box. There was no electricity, no running water, no electric stoves and refrigerators and other facilities which add to the enjoyment of people.

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Contrasted with that situation is the one which we know today with almost everybody having access to electricity, and a system of agriculture which is making far better use of basic resources than we have known in the past. Burning Bush is an admirable example of that latter development, moving as it has from a highly cash crop area into one now where the land is covered with grass and this production marketed through livestock.

The thing that concerns me is that we have come so far toward achieving our objectives until I fear that we have relaxed our efforts and feel satisfied in our accomplishments. This to me is a most dangerous condition in which to find ourselves. Many of these adjustments were brought about during a period when prices received by farmers were the most favorable in the history of this country. Not only that but a demand for livestock and livestock products brought about a situation which coincided beautifully with the objectives for the development of the land and other resources within this Valley area.

I am afraid, oftentimes, many of us taking the present prices and price relationships as a normal situation and in so doing feel content that we have solved the major problems of this area and that from now on will find ourselves speeding down a beautiful highway with hardly any worries. Prices can come down and those prices of cattle which now stand 54 percent above parity can decline rapidly and throw a relationship which we have enjoyed for a good many years completely out of kilter. When that happens, troubles will pyramid and we will come face to face with problems of farm organization and management which we may not anticipate today.

Farm adjustment is a continuous process with one change forming the basis for another that must follow. Management, marketing facilities, production practices all undergo great change. We begin operating from a new base with even people themselves being different. It seems to me that all of those concerned with the Tennessee Valley program must concern themselves with an appraisal and evaluation of the developments thus far made in relation to those we will likely be called upon to make in future years. We sometimes speak of the livestock system of farming as the millennium but we all know that there are problems in that type of agriculture, similar, in many respects, to those we faced with cash crops. It is doubtful to me that we will stay with livestock when the average production of milk per cow is only about 5000 pounds. Neither do I think we are going to stay with beef cattle if we cannot secure above 110 pounds per acre as was indicated as the average in a recent study made by the Georgia Experiment Station. I grant you that prices today provide a pretty nice gross income on these yields but to sustain and build upon the agriculture we are now developing at prices probably less than we now know will require yields far above these. Especially is this true on the thousands of small farms all over this Valley area.

III. An Appraisal and Evaluation of Community Development

Maybe it has been done, but I have a feeling that this Valley States Conference should concern itself with an appraisal of the progress which we have learned from the community work started back in the days of the area watershed.

It seems to me that we have brought into being the full force of a movement which was only casually anticipated fifteen years ago, a force we do not fully

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understand and one which we lack experience in effectively using and directing. This community development has brought about a difference in the thinking of people, and it has certainly affected operational procedures of all agricultural agencies. This movement offers unexplored opportunities in securing and using the cooperation of city organizations, industry, and business. They have money, influence, publicity, and ability. They are anxious to make a genuine contribution. It is up to us to figure out a way to use this aid in the promotion of our whole program.

We are coming to appreciate more than ever before the need for people doing their own thinking with respect to programs affecting them. Certainly the community program as we know it today provides one of the finest opportunities for this kind of thing.

Another thing which we all recognize is the growing need for close cooperation among people in all of those fields affecting their welfare. Here again experience indicates that the community is becoming the place for this kind of cooperation.

There are lots of things, however, that we don't know about community work but which we should be thoroughly cognizant of if we expect to be of maximum service to people. Community boundaries are changing, community facilities are being expanded. Schools, in many instances, are being consolidated. New industries are locating in our communities or nearby. This causes a great deal of part-time farming. All of these things are having an effect upon community organization and development.

It seems to me that it would be well for the Valley States Conference to be pretty curious about community development work as this type of development will relate to the problems in which the Tennessee Valley Authority is concerned. Certainly we have learned that through the community approach we have one of the most dynamic forces for bringing about changes. We can't afford to lessen the importance of this method but we must learn how it can be more fully utilized and anticipate many of the problems likely to be encountered in the future. In this connection I believe a comprehensive moving picture of the community development movement would be helpful to us all.

IV. The Impact of Industrialization upon Agriculture

In 1950 the net farm income of this country was 13 billion dollars. During the same year the earnings of rural people from industrial work was approximately 6 billion dollars. Two out of three rural families engaged in some type of industrial employment and four out of ten full-time farm families had one or more members in some type of industrial work.

The Tennessee Valley is rapidly becoming a highly industrialized area and much of this development has come as a result of a deliberate program projected by the Tennessee Valley Authority. It has brought high living standards to people within the area, but it has created, in the field of agriculture and in our rural communities, problems about which we have had very little experience.

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Many of our rural communities find themselves in the position of trying to live with a farm culture of the past influenced today by the income from city employment. This city income becomes a powerful force and in many communities we find a conflict between the old culture and the new. In Walker County, for instance, we have as many families living in rural communities whose income is earned in town as there are families dependent upon agriculture. City water is available all the way from Chattanooga to LaFayette and everybody has paved roads and plenty of electric power.

This so-called part-time farming is bringing about many new problems in the community and, to a degree, a change in the type of agriculture. The capital structure on small farms receiving a great amount of money from outside employment is apparently going to be quite different. The combination of enterprises and the system of management are being affected tremendously. In some communities the families continue to own the land but transfer their economic interest to their job, with a resulting deterioration in the land. These problems are not diminishing in importance but are growing from day to day, and their solution will require a great deal of careful thinking and guidance.

This type of development, as we all realize, is affecting the habits of people. For many years we developed educational techniques to motivate people who made their living from the land. In hundreds of communities today, we find that those same techniques do not have the motivating influence for part-time farmers they formerly possessed for full-time farmers. Somewhere along the line we are going to have to reevaluate the educational methods employed by the Extension Service with the idea of meeting this new problem which is growing rapidly as we decentralize industry and bring it into our rural communities.

TVA has directly contributed to the development of this problem and must assist in its solution. Here, again, the Valley States Conference could act as a clearance point for the discussion of this acute problem with which the Tennessee Valley Authority must concern itself in the over-all program for the development of the Valley.

V. TVA's Place in the Region's Development

Progress in the South, agriculturally, industrially, and socially, has unquestionably been accelerated during recent years because of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Directly for a number of years TVA expended huge sums of money and employed large numbers of people, and their increased output of power made possible the expansion of manufacturing and business enterprises. And the TVA has continuously and ably stimulated study, planning, and development on the part of every group it could contact. In the agricultural field not only have they furnished funds and fertilizer, but through their cooperation and their facilities, agricultural leaders and institutions in the several States have worked more closely together than they would have otherwise. All of us have been better informed as to each other's activities. We have shared information, techniques, and proven practices, and have profited by each other's mistakes. TVA has served excellently not only as a liaison officer between the several Land-Grant Colleges but also between the Land-Grant Colleges and other organizations. The need for this sort of close cooperation is greater now than ever before. It is essential that all of us have the same information

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and the best information because the daily papers, current literature, U. S. mail, moving pictures, radio, television, and all the other mass methods of education do not pay any attention to state lines.

The continuation of our test-demonstration work, even though on a restricted basis, will be a profitable enterprise. The tributary watershed projects, which I understand are in the process of formulation, will develop needed information and techniques. All the farmers in the Valley, however, are going to be doing something this year and next year. We cannot wait indefinite periods for new information to develop. We must answer their inquiries and furnish them information week by week. During the past 15 years farmers in the Valley and back throughout the entire South have developed a fine respect for the cooperative program between TVA and the Land-Grant Colleges, and they have confidence in both of us. It seems to me we must have a Valley-wide program which will enable farmers to continue to grow, and what is even more important, will enable them to feel they are part of a big regional development. There are numerous organizations throughout the Tennessee Valley which I am sure are ready and willing to participate in such a program. They could help greatly in pushing forward our present activities and in more rapidly spreading new information as it develops. All they need is to be contacted, given the proper facts, and encouraged to share in a great crusade for the advancement of people and democracy.

When we think about regional development we must realize it is bigger than a particular state. I am primarily interested in the development of Georgia, and there are enough problems and responsibilities connected with my job to keep me fully occupied. That is why the semiannual meetings of the Valley States Conference and the constant urging of the Tennessee Valley Authority are necessary to keep me aware of my responsibility to the region. There are many things the TVA could initiate and carry forward involving two or more States which the States individually might be reluctant to do. Again, let me remind you that there are many forces at work in this country and in this Valley. We have seen during the last twenty years an alarming growth in the importance and influence of government on the national level. More and more citizens and States are willing to relinquish rights and privileges to the Federal Government in exchange for funds and services. TVA through the years has offered a most encouraging contrast in working relationships between Federal, State, and local agencies. I believe this to be very important and something that we should actively promote and jealously guard. This group has an investment in the Valley. We have put in fifteen years of effort and all of our accumulated experience. We should not be backward about suggesting to the Tennessee Valley Authority how they can assist us with our problems and suggesting to them ways and means of solving their own. In the beginning, we were quite willing to help TVA because they had funds and fertilizer. Of course, none of the land-grant institutions in the South have too much money, even yet, but in general there is better understanding and a greater willingness on the part of the public to support worthwhile endeavors. And, also, we must remind ourselves that farm families themselves and many other organizations throughout the Valley are quite able to support with their own funds a large part of the cost of regional growth.

During recent years we have been told by representatives from TVA that various congressional committees had taken "such and such" position in regard to TVA funds for particular purposes. It has been my observation and experience that

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congressional committees hardly ever arrive at positions independently; usually they act upon the recommendations made to them in the light of supporting information, all of which suggests that it may be the responsibility of this group to provide complete and adequate information to the Congress as to what has been done in the Valley and what is yet needed. And I believe the same thing is true of the TVA Board of Directors. They will reach conclusions on the basis of recommendations coming up to them from their several departments, plus the supporting data. We should see to it that they have all the information available and also the testimony of us and our people.

VI. A Few Suggestions as to What We Might Do

First, I would again suggest a coordinated Valley-wide study of what has been accomplished, determining as far as possible the forces which brought about the change. Then we could select some of the more significant and safe practices and initiate a Valley-wide publicity campaign to project these practices as widely and rapidly as possible. To do this I do not believe it would be impossible or too difficult to enlist the aid of local and metropolitan newspapers, farmer organizations, civic groups, schools, churches, and families all over the Valley. Through bulletins, leaflets, meetings, talks, presentation of slides, moving pictures, radio, television, and all the other methods at our command, we could "send the word" over all this area. TVA would, of course, have to be the coordinating agency in this campaign and would have to supply leadership, some personnel, and what other resources it could divert to this purpose.

In addition to this, or, rather, perhaps as a part of it, I believe a series of carefully planned technical conferences on a Valley-wide basis would do much to crystalize our conclusions as to what has happened and to get all the workers throughout the several States enthused about the possibilities for rapid expansion. I mean that we might have a conference on soils and crops, attended by representatives from the agronomy divisions in the several States. We might have a similar conference for farm management people, one for the editorial staffs, one on engineering, one on community development, and so on, as far as we were able and thought such an effort worth while. I also think that growing out of our community development work and the phenomenal growth we have observed in test-demonstration farmers, their wives and children, that we might initiate a series of leadership training meetings or institutes. Perhaps we would not label them either leadership or training, but in actuality that is what they would be. I am confident, with the right sort of promotion and carefully prepared programs, we could assemble groups of men and women, or young people, and give them an opportunity to study, discuss, analyze, and plan. Participants in such groups would, I believe, be like leaven back in their communities.

These are just a few of the things which might be done. There is no limit, except our imagination and willingness to venture, as to what could be done. We might have a series of tours up and down the Valley with all the attendant "ballyhoo." These would attract not only outstanding farmers but bankers and businessmen, politicians, and educators. We might even have a series of carefully planned camps at some of the TVA installations for both young folks and grown-ups. These programs would be designed to present regional development in a challenging way. The study courses in our colleges could give more

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attention to southern development from a regional point of view. More graduate students could be encouraged to study phases of this development. What I am trying to say is that the time for being modest and quiet is past. I think that we should accept a very aggressive position in regard to projecting the South and its ability to solve its own problems. In other words, let's begin to blow our horn!

LIST OF MEETINGS

<u>No.</u>		<u>Place</u>	<u>Proceedings</u>	
1	1933, September 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed	2 pp.
2	1933, October 7	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed	1 p.
3	1934, July 6-7	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed	8 pp.
4	1934, October 27-28	Muscle Shoals, Alabama	Processed	13 pp.
5	1935, December 12	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed	15 pp.
6	1936, June 26-27	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Processed	20 pp.
7	1937, February 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed	7 pp.
8	1937, July 10	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed	10 pp.
9	1937, November 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed	5 pp.
10	1938, April 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed	13 pp.
11	1938, October 4	Atlanta, Georgia	Typed	10 pp.
12	1939, April 4	Birmingham, Alabama	Typed	9 pp.
13	1939, October 3	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed	10 pp.
14	1940, April 2	Knoxville, Tennessee	Processed	17 pp.
15	1940, October 1	Asheville, North Carolina	Typed	9 pp.
16	1941, March 4-5	Florence, Alabama	Processed	32 pp.
17	1941, October 28	Atlanta, Georgia	Processed	29 pp.
18	1942, March 3	Roanoke, Virginia	Processed	13 pp.
19	1942, October 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Processed	44 pp.
20	1943, May 13	Atlanta, Georgia	Processed	20 pp.
21	1944, April 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Processed	61 pp.
22	1944, October 3	Birmingham, Alabama	Processed	74 pp.
23	1945, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Processed	67 pp.
24	1945, October 5	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Processed	88 pp.
25	1946, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Processed	77 pp.
26	1946, October 2	Biloxi, Mississippi	Processed	93 pp.
27	1947, April 2	Abingdon, Virginia	Processed	86 pp.
28	1947, October 1	Knoxville, Tennessee	Processed	71 pp.
29	1948, April 7	Lexington, Kentucky	Processed	65 pp.
30	1948, October 6	Asheville, North Carolina	Processed	94 pp.
31	1949, April 6	Birmingham, Alabama	Processed	81 pp.
32	1949, October 5	Atlanta, Georgia	Processed	98 pp.
33	1950, May 12	Memphis, Tennessee	Processed	155 pp.
34	1950, November 29-30	Knoxville, Tennessee	Processed	114 pp.
35	1951, April 11	Knoxville, Tennessee	Processed	92 pp.
36	1951, October 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Processed.	70 pp.

